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UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR § 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No.

210121.469C4

First Inventor or Application Identifier

Peter Probst

Title

COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT
AND DIAGNOSIS OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION

Express Mail Label No.

EL414545499US

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

ADDRESS TO:

Box Patent Application
Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 202311. ☐ General Authorization Form & Fee Transmittal
(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)2. ☒ Specification [Total Pages] **111**
(preferred arrangement set forth below)

- Descriptive Title of the Invention
- Cross References to Related Applications
- Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
- Reference to Microfiche Appendix
- Background of the Invention

- Brief Summary of the Invention
- Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
- Detailed Description
- Claim(s)
- Abstract of the Disclosure

3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) [Total Sheets] **11**4. Oath or Declaration [Total Pages] **1**

- a. ☐ Newly executed (original or copy)
- b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d))
(for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)
- i. ☐ **DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)**
Signed statement attached deleting
inventor(s) named in the prior
application,
see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b)

5. Incorporation By Reference (useable if box 4b is checked)
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which
a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box
4b, is considered to be part of the disclosure of the
accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by
reference therein.

6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)7. Nucleotide and Amino Acid Sequence Submission
(if applicable, all necessary)

- a. ☒ Computer-Readable Copy
- b. ☒ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)
- c. ☒ Statement verifying identity of above copies

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

8. ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement (when there is an assignee) ☐ Power of Attorney
10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
11. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations
12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
13. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard
14. ☐ Small Entity Statement(s) ☐ Statement filed in prior application, Status still proper and desired
15. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
(if foreign priority is claimed)
16. ☒ Other: Certificate of Express Mail

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☒ Continuation-In-Part (CIP) of prior Application No.: Filed on 10/22/99
Prior application information: Examiner Not yet availableGroup / Art Unit Not yet available☐ Claims the benefit of Provisional (or foreign) Application No. _____

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Respectfully submitted,

TYPED OR PRINTED NAME David J. MakiREGISTRATION NO. 31,392SIGNATURE [Signature]Date DECEMBER 3, 1999

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PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants : Peter Probst, Seattle, WA; Ajay Bhatia, Seattle, WA;
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Jeff Maisonneuve

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For : COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT AND
DIAGNOSIS OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION

Docket No. : 210121.469C4

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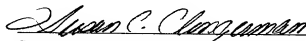
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Respectfully submitted,
SEED and BERRY LLP


Susan C. Clingerman

DJM:ms

Enclosures:

- Postcard
- Form PTO/SB/05
- Specification, Claims, Abstract (111 pages)
- 11 Sheets of Drawings (Figures 1-11)
- Paper Copy of Sequence Listing (145 pages)
- Diskette containing Sequence Listing
- Declaration for Sequence Listing

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COMPOUNDS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT
AND DIAGNOSIS OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION

REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application No. _____, filed October 22, 1999, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application 09/410,568, filed October 1, 1999, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application 09/288,594, filed April 8, 1999, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/208,277, filed December 8, 1998.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates generally to the detection and treatment of Chlamydial infection. In particular, the invention is related to polypeptides comprising a *Chlamydia* antigen and the use of such polypeptides for the serodiagnosis and treatment of Chlamydial infection.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Chlamydiae are intracellular bacterial pathogens that are responsible for a wide variety of important human and animal infections. *Chlamydia trachomatis* is one of the most common causes of sexually transmitted diseases and can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), resulting in tubal obstruction and infertility. *Chlamydia trachomatis* may also play a role in male infertility. In 1990, the cost of treating PID in the US was estimated to be \$4 billion. Trachoma, due to ocular infection with *Chlamydia trachomatis*, is the leading cause of preventable blindness worldwide. *Chlamydia pneumonia* is a major cause of acute respiratory tract infections in humans and is also believed to play a role in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis and, in particular, coronary heart disease. Individuals with a high titer of

antibodies to *Chlamydia pneumonia* have been shown to be at least twice as likely to suffer from coronary heart disease as seronegative individuals. Chlamydial infections thus constitute a significant health problem both in the US and worldwide.

Chlamydial infection is often asymptomatic. For example, by the time a woman seeks medical attention for PID, irreversible damage may have already occurred resulting in infertility. There thus remains a need in the art for improved vaccines and pharmaceutical compositions for the prevention and treatment of *Chlamydia* infections. The present invention fulfills this need and further provides other related advantages.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides compositions and methods for the diagnosis and therapy of *Chlamydia* infection. In one aspect, the present invention provides polypeptides comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, or a variant of such an antigen. Certain portions and other variants are immunogenic, such that the ability of the variant to react with antigen-specific antisera is not substantially diminished. Within certain embodiments, the polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of (a) a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, 15, 21-25, 44-64, 66-76, 79-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-290; (b) the complements of said sequences; and (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions. In specific embodiments, the polypeptides of the present invention comprise at least a portion of a *Chlamydial* protein that includes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 5-14, 17-20, 26, 28, 30-32, 34, 39-43, 65, 89-109, 138-158, 167, 168, 224-262, 246, 247, 254-256, 292, and variants thereof.

The present invention further provides polynucleotides that encode a polypeptide as described above, or a portion thereof (such as a portion encoding at least 15 amino acid residues of a *Chlamydial* protein), expression vectors comprising such polynucleotides and host cells transformed or transfected with such expression vectors.

In a related aspect, polynucleotide sequences encoding the above polypeptides, recombinant expression vectors comprising one or more of these

polynucleotide sequences and host cells transformed or transfected with such expression vectors are also provided.

In another aspect, the present invention provides fusion proteins comprising an inventive polypeptide, or, alternatively, an inventive polypeptide and a known *Chlamydia* antigen, as well as polynucleotides encoding such fusion proteins, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier or immunostimulant for use as pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines thereof.

The present invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions that comprise: (a) an antibody, both polyclonal and monoclonal, or antigen-binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to a *Chlamydial* protein; and (b) a physiologically acceptable carrier. Within other aspects, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions that comprise one or more *Chlamydia* polypeptides disclosed herein, or a polynucleotide molecule encoding such a polypeptide, and a physiologically acceptable carrier. The invention also provides vaccines for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes comprising one or more of the disclosed polypeptides and an immunostimulant, as defined herein, together with vaccines comprising one or more polynucleotide sequences encoding such polypeptides and an immunostimulant.

In yet another aspect, methods are provided for inducing protective immunity in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of one or more of the above pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines.

In yet a further aspect, methods for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection in a patient are provided, the methods comprising obtaining peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from the patient, incubating the PBMC with a polypeptide of the present invention (or a polynucleotide that encodes such a polypeptide) to provide incubated T cells and administering the incubated T cells to the patient. The present invention additionally provides methods for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection that comprise incubating antigen presenting cells with a polypeptide of the present invention (or a polynucleotide that encodes such a polypeptide) to provide incubated antigen presenting cells and administering the incubated antigen presenting cells to the patient. Proliferated cells may, but need not, be cloned prior to administration to the patient. In certain embodiments, the antigen presenting

cells are selected from the group consisting of dendritic cells, macrophages, monocytes, B-cells, and fibroblasts. Compositions for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection comprising T cells or antigen presenting cells that have been incubated with a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention are also provided. Within related aspects, vaccines are provided that comprise: (a) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide as described above and (b) an immunostimulant.

The present invention further provides, within other aspects, methods for removing *Chlamydial*-infected cells from a biological sample, comprising contacting a biological sample with T cells that specifically react with a *Chlamydial* protein, wherein the step of contacting is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the removal of cells expressing the protein from the sample.

Within related aspects, methods are provided for inhibiting the development of *Chlamydial* infection in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a biological sample treated as described above. In further aspects of the subject invention, methods and diagnostic kits are provided for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a patient. In one embodiment, the method comprises: (a) contacting a biological sample with at least one of the polypeptides or fusion proteins disclosed herein; and (b) detecting in the sample the presence of binding agents that bind to the polypeptide or fusion protein, thereby detecting *Chlamydia* infection in the biological sample. Suitable biological samples include whole blood, sputum, serum, plasma, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid and urine. In one embodiment, the diagnostic kits comprise one or more of the polypeptides or fusion proteins disclosed herein in combination with a detection reagent. In yet another embodiment, the diagnostic kits comprise either a monoclonal antibody or a polyclonal antibody that binds with a polypeptide of the present invention.

The present invention also provides methods for detecting *Chlamydia* infection comprising: (a) obtaining a biological sample from a patient; (b) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, at least one of the oligonucleotide primers being specific for a polynucleotide sequence disclosed herein; and (c) detecting in the sample a polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of the oligonucleotide primers. In one embodiment, the oligonucleotide primer comprises at

least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide sequence peptide disclosed herein, or of a sequence that hybridizes thereto.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a patient comprising: (a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient; (b) contacting the sample with an oligonucleotide probe specific for a polynucleotide sequence disclosed herein; and (c) detecting in the sample a polynucleotide sequence that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe. In one embodiment, the oligonucleotide probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide sequence disclosed herein, or a sequence that hybridizes thereto.

These and other aspects of the present invention will become apparent upon reference to the following detailed description. All references disclosed herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety as if each was incorporated individually.

SEQUENCE IDENTIFIERS

SEQ ID NO: 1 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone 1-B1-66.

SEQ ID NO: 2 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone 4-D7-28.

SEQ ID NO: 3 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone 3-G3-10.

SEQ ID NO: 4 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone 10-C10-31.

SEQ ID NO: 5 is the predicted amino acid sequence for 1-B1-66.

SEQ ID NO: 6 is the predicted amino acid sequence for 4-D7-28.

SEQ ID NO: 7 is a first predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.

SEQ ID NO: 8 is a second predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.

SEQ ID NO: 9 is a third predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.

SEQ ID NO: 10 is a fourth predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.

SEQ ID NO: 11 is a fifth predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.

SEQ ID NO: 12 is the predicted amino acid sequence for 10-C10-31.

SEQ ID NO: 13 is the amino acid sequence of the synthetic peptide 1-B1-66/48-67.

SEQ ID NO: 14 is the amino acid sequence of the synthetic peptide 1-B1-66/58-77.

SEQ ID NO: 15 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar LGV II clone 2C7-8

SEQ ID NO: 16 is the determined DNA sequence for a first putative open reading frame from *C. trachomatis* serovar D

SEQ ID NO: 17 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the first putative open reading frame from *C. trachomatis* serovar D

SEQ ID NO: 18 is the amino acid sequence of the synthetic peptide CtC7.8-12

SEQ ID NO: 19 is the amino acid sequence of the synthetic peptide CtC7.8-13

SEQ ID NO: 20 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by a second putative open reading from *C. trachomatis* serovar D

SEQ ID NO: 21 is the determined DNA sequence for clone 4C9-18 from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 22 is the determined DNA sequence homologous to Lipoamide Dehydrogenase from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 23 is the determined DNA sequence homologous to Hypothetical protein from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 24 is the determined DNA sequence homologous to Ubiquinone Mehtyltransferase from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 25 is the determined DNA sequence for clone 4C9-18#2 BL21 pLysS from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 26 is the predicted amino acid sequence for 4C9-18#2 from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 27 is the determined DNA sequence for Cp-SWIB from *C. pneumonia* strain TWAR

SEQ ID NO: 28 is the predicted amino acid sequence for Cp-SWIB from *C. pneumonia* strain TWAR

SEQ ID NO: 29 is the determined DNA sequence for Cp-S13 from *C. pneumonia* strain TWAR

SEQ ID NO: 30 is the predicted amino acid sequence for Cp-S13 from *C. pneumonia* strain TWAR

SEQ ID NO: 31 is the amino acid sequence for a 10mer consensus peptide from CtC7.8-12 and CtC7.8-13

SEQ ID NO: 32 is the predicted amino acid sequence for clone 2C7-8 from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 33 is the determined DNA sequence of a clone from *C. trachomatis* serovar D which shows homology to clone 2C7-8

SEQ ID NO: 34 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 33

SEQ ID NO: 35 is the DNA sequence for C.p. SWIB Nde (5' primer) from *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 36 is the DNA sequence for C.p. SWIB EcoRI (3' primer) from *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO : 37 is the DNA sequence for C.p. S13 Nde (5' primer) from *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 38 is the DNA sequence for C.p. S13 EcoRI (3' primer) from *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 39 is the amino acid sequence for CtSwib 52-67 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 40 is the amino acid sequence for CpSwib 53-68 peptide from *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 41 is the amino acid sequence for HuSwib 288-302 peptide from Human SWI domain

SEQ ID NO: 42 is the amino acid sequence for CtSWI-T 822-837 peptide from the topoisomerase-SWIB fusion of *C. trachomatis*

SEQ ID NO: 43 is the amino acid sequence for CpSWI-T 828-842 peptide from the topoisomerase-SWIB fusion of *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 44 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19783.3.jen.seq(1>509)CTL2#11-3', representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 45 is a second determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV II clone 19783.4.jen.seq(1>481)CTL2#11-5', representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 46 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19784CTL2_12consensus.seq(1>427)CTL2#12.

SEQ ID NO: 47 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV II clone 19785.4.jen.seq(1>600)CTL2#16-5', representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 48 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19786.3.jen.seq(1>600)CTL2#18-3', representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 49 is a second determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV II clone 19786.4.jen.seq(1>600)CTL2#18-5', representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 50 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV II clone 19788CTL2_21consensus.seq(1>406)CTL2#21.

SEQ ID NO: 51 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV II clone 19790CTL2_23consensus.seq(1>602)CTL2#23.

SEQ ID NO: 52 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19791CTL2_24consensus.seq(1>145)CTL2#24.

SEQ ID NO: 53 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV II clone CTL2#4.

SEQ ID NO: 54 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV II clone CTL2#8b.

SEQ ID NO: 55 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV II clone 15-G1-89, sharing homology to the lipoamide dehydrogenase gene CT557.

SEQ ID NO: 56 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 14-H1-4, sharing homology to the thiol specific antioxidant gene CT603.

SEQ ID NO: 57 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV II clone 12-G3-83, sharing homology to the hypothetical protein CT622.

SEQ ID NO: 58 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 12-B3-95, sharing homology to the lipoamide dehydrogenase gene CT557.

SEQ ID NO: 59 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 11-H4-28, sharing homology to the dnaK gene CT396.

SEQ ID NO: 60 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 11-H3-68, sharing partial homology to the PGP6-D virulence protein and L1 ribosomal gene CT318.

SEQ ID NO: 61 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 11-G1-34, sharing partial homology to the malate dehydrogenase gene CT376 and to the glycogen hydrolase gene CT042.

SEQ ID NO: 62 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 11-G10-46, sharing homology to the hypothetical protein CT610.

SEQ ID NO: 63 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 11-C12-91, sharing homology to the OMP2 gene CT443.

SEQ ID NO: 64 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 11-A3-93, sharing homology to the HAD superfamily gene CT103.

SEQ ID NO: 65 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 14-H1-4, sharing homology to the thiol specific antioxidant gene CT603.

SEQ ID NO: 66 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2#9.

SEQ ID NO: 67 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2#7.

SEQ ID NO: 68 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2#6.

SEQ ID NO: 69 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2#5.

SEQ ID NO: 70 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2#2.

SEQ ID NO: 71 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2#1.

SEQ ID NO: 72 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 23509.2CtL2#3-5', representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 73 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 23509.1CtL2#3-3', representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 74 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 22121.2CtL2#10-5', representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 75 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 22121.1CtL2#10-3', representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 76 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19787.6CtL2#19-5', representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 77 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* LGV II clone CpS13-His.

SEQ ID NO: 78 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* LGV II clone Cp_SWIB-His.

SEQ ID NO: 79 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 23-G7-68, sharing partial homology to the L11, L10 and L1 ribosomal protein.

SEQ ID NO: 80 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 22-F8-91, sharing homology to the pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 81 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 21-E8-95, sharing homology to the CT610-CT613 genes.

SEQ ID NO: 82 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19-F12-57, sharing homology to the CT858 and recA genes.

SEQ ID NO: 83 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19-F12-53, sharing homology to the CT445 gene encoding glutamyl tRNA synthetase.

SEQ ID NO: 84 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19-A5-54, sharing homology to the cryptic plasmid gene.

SEQ ID NO: 85 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 17-E11-72, sharing partial homology to the OppC_2 and pmpD genes.

SEQ ID NO: 86 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 17-C1-77, sharing partial homology to the CT857 and CT858 open reading frames.

SEQ ID NO: 87 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 15-H2-76, sharing partial homology to the pmpD and SycE genes, and to the CT089 ORF.

SEQ ID NO: 88 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 15-A3-26, sharing homology to the CT858 ORF.

SEQ ID NO: 89 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* clone Cp_SWIB-His.

SEQ ID NO: 90 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2_LPDA_FL.

SEQ ID NO: 91 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* clone CpS13-His.

SEQ ID NO: 92 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2_TSA_FL.

SEQ ID NO: 93 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 43-61 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 94 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 48-67 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 95 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 52-71 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 96 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 58-77 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 97 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 63-82 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 98 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 51-66 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 99 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-Swib 52-67 peptide from *C. pneumoniae*.

SEQ ID NO: 100 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-Swib 37-51 peptide from

C. pneumonia.

SEQ ID NO: 101 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-Swib 32-51 peptide from

C. pneumonia.

SEQ ID NO: 102 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-Swib 37-56 peptide from

C. pneumonia.

SEQ ID NO: 103 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 36-50 peptide from

C. trachomatis.

SEQ ID NO: 104 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 46-65 peptide from

C. trachomatis.

SEQ ID NO: 105 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 60-80 peptide from

C. trachomatis.

SEQ ID NO: 106 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 1-20 peptide from *C.*

trachomatis.

SEQ ID NO: 107 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 46-65 peptide from

C. trachomatis.

SEQ ID NO: 108 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 56-75 peptide from

C. trachomatis.

SEQ ID NO: 109 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-S13 56-75 peptide from

C. pneumoniae.

SEQ ID NO: 110 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGVI clone 21-G12-60, containing partial open reading frames for hypothetical proteins CT875, CT229 and CT228.

SEQ ID NO: 111 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGVI clone 22-B3-53, sharing homology to the CT110 ORF of GroEL.

SEQ ID NO: 112 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGVI clone 22-A1-49, sharing partial homology to the CT660 and CT659 ORFs.

SEQ ID NO: 113 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGVI clone 17-E2-9, sharing partial homology to the CT611 and CT 610 ORFs.

SEQ ID NO: 114 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGVI clone 17-C10-31, sharing partial homology to the CT858 ORF.

SEQ ID NO: 115 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 21-C7-66, sharing homology to the dnaK-like gene.

SEQ ID NO: 116 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 20-G3-45, containing part of the pmpB gene CT413.

SEQ ID NO: 117 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 18-C5-2, sharing homology to the S1 ribosomal protein ORF.

SEQ ID NO: 118 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 17-C5-19, containing part of the ORFs for CT431 and CT430.

SEQ ID NO: 119 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 16-D4-22, contains partial sequences of ORF3 and ORF4 of the plasmid for growth within mammalian cells.

SEQ ID NO: 120 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar LGV II Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 121 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar LGV II Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 122 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar E Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 123 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar E Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 124 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar 1A Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 125 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar 1A Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 126 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar G Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 127 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar G Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 128 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar F1 NII Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 129 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar F1 NII Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 130 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar L1 Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 131 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar L1 Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 132 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar L3 Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 133 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar L3 Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 134 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar Ba Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 135 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar Ba Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 136 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar MOPN Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 137 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar MOPN Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 138 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #124-139 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 139 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #132-147 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 140 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #138-155 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 141 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #146-163 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 142 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #154-171 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 143 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #162-178 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 144 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #138-147 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 145 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #139-147 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 146 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #140-147 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 147 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #138-146 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 148 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #138-145 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 149 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide # F140->I of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 150 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide # #S139>Ga of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 151 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide # #S139>Gb of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 152 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2 C7.8-6 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 153 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2 C7.8-7 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 154 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2 C7.8-8 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 155 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2 C7.8-9 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 156 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2 C7.8-10 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 157 is the determined amino acid sequence for the 53 amino acid residue peptide of the 216aa ORF within clone 2C7.8 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 158 is the determined amino acid sequence for the 52 amino acid residue peptide of the CT529 ORF within clone 2C7.8 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 159 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (forward) primer for cloning full-length CT529 serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 160 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (reverse) primer for cloning full-length CT529 serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 161 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (forward) primer for cloning full-length CT529 for serovars other than L2 and MOPN.

SEQ ID NO: 162 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (reverse) primer for cloning full-length CT529 serovars other than L2 and MOPN.

SEQ ID NO: 163 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (forward) primer for cloning full-length CT529 serovar MOPN.

SEQ ID NO: 164 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (reverse) primer for cloning full-length CT529 serovar MOPN.

SEQ ID NO: 165 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (forward) primer for pBIB-KS.

SEQ ID NO: 166 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (reverse) primer for pBIB-KS.

SEQ ID NO: 167 is the determined amino acid sequence for the 9-mer epitope peptide Cap1#139-147 from serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 168 is the determined amino acid sequence for the 9-mer epitope peptide Cap1#139-147 from serovar D.

SEQ ID NO: 169 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene.

SEQ ID NO: 170 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene.

SEQ ID NO: 171 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene.

SEQ ID NO: 172 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 173 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 174 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpB gene.

SEQ ID NO: 175 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene.

SEQ ID NO: 176 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene.

SEQ ID NO: 177 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene.

SEQ ID NO: 178 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 179 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 180 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpB gene.

SEQ ID NO: 181 is the determined DNA sequence minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene.

SEQ ID NO: 182 is a subsequently determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene.

SEQ ID NO: 183 is the determined DNA sequence minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene.

SEQ ID NO: 184 is a first determined DNA sequence representing the carboxy terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 185 is a second determined DNA sequence representing the amino terminus minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 186 is a first determined DNA sequence representing the carboxy terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 187 is a second determined DNA sequence representing the amino terminus minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 188 is the determined DNA sequence representing the *C. pneumoniae* serovar MOMPS pmp gene in a fusion molecule with Ra12.

SEQ ID NO: 189 is the predicted amino acid sequence minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene.

SEQ ID NO: 190 is subsequently predicted amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene.

SEQ ID NO: 191 is the predicted amino acid sequence minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene.

SEQ ID NO: 192 is a first predicted amino acid sequence representing the carboxy terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 193 is a second predicted amino acid sequence representing the Amino terminus minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 194 is a first predicted amino acid sequence representing the Carboxy terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 195 is a second predicted amino acid sequence representing the Amino terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 196 is the predicted amino acid sequence representing the *C. pneumoniae* serovar MOMPS pmp gene in a fusion molecule with Ra12.

SEQ ID NO: 197 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 198 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 199 is the determined DNA sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 200 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 201 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 202 is the determined DNA sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 203 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 204 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 205 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 206 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 207 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the amino terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 208 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the amino terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 209 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the carboxy terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 210 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the carboxy terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 211 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the amino terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 212 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the amino terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 213 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the carboxy terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 214 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the carboxy terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 215 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 216 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 217 is the determined DNA sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 218 is the amino acid sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 219 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 220 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 221 is the amino acid sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 222 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 223 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 224 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 1-20.

SEQ ID NO: 225 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 6-25.

SEQ ID NO: 226 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 12-31.

SEQ ID NO: 227 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 17-36.

SEQ ID NO: 228 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 22-41.

SEQ ID NO: 229 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 27-46.

SEQ ID NO: 230 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 42-61.

SEQ ID NO: 231 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 46-65.

SEQ ID NO: 232 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 51-70.

SEQ ID NO: 233 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 56-75.

SEQ ID NO: 234 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 61-80.

SEQ ID NO: 235 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 66-87.

SEQ ID NO: 236 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 103-122.

SEQ ID NO: 237 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 108-127.

SEQ ID NO: 238 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 113-132.

SEQ ID NO: 239 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 118-137.

SEQ ID NO: 240 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 123-143.

SEQ ID NO: 241 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 128-147.

SEQ ID NO: 242 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 133-152.

SEQ ID NO: 243 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 137-156.

SEQ ID NO: 244 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 142-161.

SEQ ID NO: 245 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 147-166.

SEQ ID NO: 246 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 152-171.

SEQ ID NO: 247 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 157-176.

SEQ ID NO: 248 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 162-181.

SEQ ID NO: 249 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 167-186.

SEQ ID NO: 250 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 171-190.

SEQ ID NO: 251 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 171-186.

SEQ ID NO: 252 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 175-186.

SEQ ID NO: 252 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 175-186.

SEQ ID NO: 253 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* OMCB peptide 185-198.

SEQ ID NO: 254 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 96-115.

SEQ ID NO: 255 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 101-120.

SEQ ID NO: 256 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 106-125.

SEQ ID NO: 257 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 111-130.

SEQ ID NO: 258 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 116-135.

SEQ ID NO: 259 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 121-140.

SEQ ID NO: 260 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 126-145.

SEQ ID NO: 261 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 131-150.

SEQ ID NO: 262 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 136-155.

SEQ ID NO: 263 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* CT529/Cap 1 gene serovar I.

SEQ ID NO: 264 is the predicted full-length amino sequence for the *C. trachomatis* CT529/Cap 1 gene serovar I.

SEQ ID NO: 265 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* CT529/Cap 1 gene serovar K.

SEQ ID NO: 266 is the predicted full-length amino sequence for the *C. trachomatis* CT529/Cap 1 gene serovar K.

SEQ ID NO: 267 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone 17-G4-36 sharing homology to part of the ORF of DNA-directed RNA polymerase beta subunit- CT315 in serD.

SEQ ID NO: 268 is the determined DNA sequence for the partial sequence of the *C. trachomatis* CT016 gene in clone 2E10.

SEQ ID NO: 269 is the determined DNA sequence for the partial sequence of the *C. trachomatis* tRNA syntase gene in clone 2E10.

SEQ ID NO: 270 is the determined DNA sequence for the partial sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clpX gene in clone 2E10.

SEQ ID NO: 271 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-30 representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 272 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-30 representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 273 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-28.

SEQ ID NO: 274 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-27.

SEQ ID NO: 275 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-26.

SEQ ID NO: 276 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-24.

SEQ ID NO: 277 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis*

clone CtL2gam-23.

SEQ ID NO: 278 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-21.

SEQ ID NO: 279 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-18.

SEQ ID NO: 280 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-17.

SEQ ID NO: 281 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-15 representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 282 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-15 representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 283 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-13.

SEQ ID NO: 284 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-10.

SEQ ID NO: 285 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-8.

SEQ ID NO: 286 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-6 representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 287 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-6 representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 288 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-5.

SEQ ID NO: 289 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-2.

SEQ ID NO: 290 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-1.

SEQ ID NO: 291 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* homologue of the CT529 gene.

SEQ ID NO: 292 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C.*

pneumoniae homologue of the CT529 gene.

SEQ ID NO: 293 is the determined DNA sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Fig. 1 illustrates induction of INF- γ from a *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line activated by target cells expressing clone 4C9-18#2.

Fig. 2 illustrates retroviral vectors pBIB-KS1,2,3 modified to contain a Kosak translation initiation site and stop codons.

Fig. 3 shows specific lysis in a chromium release assay of P815 cells pulsed with *Chlamydia* peptides CtC7.8-12 (SEQ ID NO: 18) and CtC7.8-13 (SEQ ID NO: 19).

Fig. 4 shows antibody isotype titers in C57Bl/6 mice immunized with *C. trachomatis* SWIB protein.

Fig. 5 shows *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell proliferative responses in splenocytes from C3H mice immunized with *C. trachomatis* SWIB protein.

Fig. 6 illustrates the 5' and 3' primer sequences designed from *C. pneumoniae* which were used to isolate the SWIB and S13 genes from *C. pneumoniae*.

Figs. 7A and 7B show induction of IFN- γ from a human anti-*chlamydia* T-cell line (TCL-8) capable of cross-reacting to *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumonia* upon activation by monocyte-derived dendritic cells expressing chlamydial proteins.

Fig. 8 shows the identification of T cell epitopes in Chlamydial ribosomal S13 protein with T-cell line TCL 8 EB/DC.

Fig. 9 illustrates the proliferative response of CP-21 T-cells generated against *C. pneumoniae*-infected dendritic cells to recombinant *C. pneumonia*-SWIB protein, but not *C. trachomatis* SWIB protein.

Fig. 10 shows the *C. trachomatis*-specific SWIB proliferative responses of a primary T-cell line (TCT-10 EB) from an asymptomatic donor.

Fig. 11 illustrates the identification of T-cell epitope in *C. trachomatis* SWIB with an antigen specific T-cell line (TCL-10 EB).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As noted above, the present invention is generally directed to compositions and methods for the diagnosis and treatment of Chlamydial infection. In one aspect, the compositions of the subject invention include polypeptides that comprise at least one immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, or a variant thereof.

In specific embodiments, the subject invention discloses polypeptides comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein the *Chlamydia* antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide molecule including a sequence selected from the group consisting of (a) nucleotide sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1, 15, 21-25, 44-64, 66-76, 79-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-290 (b) the complements of said nucleotide sequences, and (c) variants of such sequences.

As used herein, the term "polypeptide" encompasses amino acid chains of any length, including full length proteins (*i.e.*, antigens), wherein the amino acid residues are linked by covalent peptide bonds. Thus, a polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of one of the inventive antigens may consist entirely of the immunogenic portion, or may contain additional sequences. The additional sequences may be derived from the native *Chlamydia* antigen or may be heterologous, and such sequences may (but need not) be immunogenic.

The term "polynucleotide(s)," as used herein, means a single or double-stranded polymer of deoxyribonucleotide or ribonucleotide bases and includes DNA and corresponding RNA molecules, including HnRNA and mRNA molecules, both sense and anti-sense strands, and comprehends cDNA, genomic DNA and recombinant DNA, as well as wholly or partially synthesized polynucleotides. An HnRNA molecule contains introns and corresponds to a DNA molecule in a generally one-to-one manner. An mRNA molecule corresponds to an HnRNA and DNA molecule from which the introns have been excised. A polynucleotide may consist of an entire gene, or any portion thereof. Operable anti-sense polynucleotides may comprise a fragment of the corresponding polynucleotide, and the definition of "polynucleotide" therefore includes all such operable anti-sense fragments.

An "immunogenic portion" of an antigen is a portion that is capable of reacting with sera obtained from a *Chlamydia*-infected individual (*i.e.*, generates an absorbance reading with sera from infected individuals that is at least three standard deviations above the absorbance obtained with sera from uninfected individuals, in a representative ELISA assay described herein). Such immunogenic portions generally comprise at least about 5 amino acid residues, more preferably at least about 10, and most

preferably at least about 20 amino acid residues. Methods for preparing and identifying immunogenic portions of antigens of known sequence are well known in the art and include those summarized in Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*, 3rd ed., Raven Press, 1993, pp. 243-247 and references cited therein. Such techniques include screening polypeptides for the ability to react with antigen-specific antibodies, antisera and/or T-cell lines or clones. As used herein, antisera and antibodies are "antigen-specific" if they specifically bind to an antigen (*i.e.*, they react with the protein in an ELISA or other immunoassay, and do not react detectably with unrelated proteins). Such antisera and antibodies may be prepared as described herein, and using well known techniques. An immunogenic portion of a native *Chlamydia* protein is a portion that reacts with such antisera and/or T-cells at a level that is not substantially less than the reactivity of the full length polypeptide (*e.g.*, in an ELISA and/or T-cell reactivity assay). Such immunogenic portions may react within such assays at a level that is similar to or greater than the reactivity of the full length polypeptide. Such screens may generally be performed using methods well known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as those described in Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. For example, a polypeptide may be immobilized on a solid support and contacted with patient sera to allow binding of antibodies within the sera to the immobilized polypeptide. Unbound sera may then be removed and bound antibodies detected using, for example, ¹²⁵I-labeled Protein A.

Examples of immunogenic portions of antigens contemplated by the present invention include, for example, the T cell stimulating epitopes provided in SEQ ID NO: 9, 10, 18, 19, 31, 39, 93-96, 98, 100-102, 106, 108, 138-140, 158, 167, 168, 246, 247 and 254-256. Polypeptides comprising at least an immunogenic portion of one or more *Chlamydia* antigens as described herein may generally be used, alone or in combination, to detect Chlamydial infection in a patient.

The compositions and methods of the present invention also encompass variants of the above polypeptides and polynucleotide molecules. Such variants include, but are not limited to, naturally occurring allelic variants of the inventive sequences. In particular, variants include other *Chlamydiae* serovars, such as serovars D, E and F, as well as the several LGV serovars which share homology to the inventive polypeptide and

polynucleotide molecules described herein. Preferably, the serovar homologues show 95-99% homology to the corresponding polypeptide sequence(s) described herein.

A polypeptide "variant," as used herein, is a polypeptide that differs from the recited polypeptide only in conservative substitutions and/or modifications, such that the antigenic properties of the polypeptide are retained. In a preferred embodiment, variant polypeptides differ from an identified sequence by substitution, deletion or addition of five amino acids or fewer. Such variants may generally be identified by modifying one of the above polypeptide sequences, and evaluating the antigenic properties of the modified polypeptide using, for example, the representative procedures described herein. In other words, the ability of a variant to react with antigen-specific antisera may be enhanced or unchanged, relative to the native protein, or may be diminished by less than 50%, and preferably less than 20%, relative to the native protein. Such variants may generally be identified by modifying one of the above polypeptide sequences and evaluating the reactivity of the modified polypeptide with antigen-specific antibodies or antisera as described herein. Preferred variants include those in which one or more portions, such as an N-terminal leader sequence or transmembrane domain, have been removed. Other preferred variants include variants in which a small portion (*e.g.*, 1-30 amino acids, preferably 5-15 amino acids) has been removed from the N- and/or C-terminal of the mature protein. Polypeptide variants preferably exhibit at least about 70%, more preferably at least about 90% and most preferably at least about 95% identity (determined as described below) to the identified polypeptides.

As used herein, a "conservative substitution" is one in which an amino acid is substituted for another amino acid that has similar properties, such that one skilled in the art of peptide chemistry would expect the secondary structure and hydrophobic nature of the polypeptide to be substantially unchanged. Amino acid substitutions may generally be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues. For example, negatively charged amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid; positively charged amino acids include lysine and arginine; and amino acids with uncharged polar head groups having similar hydrophilicity values include leucine, isoleucine and valine; glycine and alanine; asparagine and glutamine; and

serine, threonine, phenylalanine and tyrosine. Other groups of amino acids that may represent conservative changes include: (1) ala, pro, gly, glu, asp, gln, asn, ser, thr; (2) cys, ser, tyr, thr; (3) val, ile, leu, met, ala, phe; (4) lys, arg, his; and (5) phe, tyr, trp, his. A variant may also, or alternatively, contain nonconservative changes. In a preferred embodiment, variant polypeptides differ from a native sequence by substitution, deletion or addition of five amino acids or fewer. Variants may also (or alternatively) be modified by, for example, the deletion or addition of amino acids that have minimal influence on the immunogenicity, secondary structure and hydrophobic nature of the polypeptide. Variants may also, or alternatively, contain other modifications, including the deletion or addition of amino acids that have minimal influence on the antigenic properties, secondary structure and hydrophobic nature of the polypeptide. For example, a polypeptide may be conjugated to a signal (or leader) sequence at the N-terminal end of the protein which co-translationally or post-translationally directs transfer of the protein. The polypeptide may also be conjugated to a linker or other sequence for ease of synthesis, purification or identification of the polypeptide (*e.g.*, poly-His), or to enhance binding of the polypeptide to a solid support. For example, a polypeptide may be conjugated to an immunoglobulin Fc region.

A polynucleotide "variant" is a sequence that differs from the recited nucleotide sequence in having one or more nucleotide deletions, substitutions or additions such that the immunogenicity of the encoded polypeptide is not diminished, relative to the native protein. The effect on the immunogenicity of the encoded polypeptide may generally be assessed as described herein. Such modifications may be readily introduced using standard mutagenesis techniques, such as oligonucleotide-directed site-specific mutagenesis as taught, for example, by Adelman et al. (*DNA*, 2:183, 1983). Nucleotide variants may be naturally occurring allelic variants as discussed below, or non-naturally occurring variants. Variant nucleotide sequences preferably exhibit at least about 70%, more preferably at least about 80% and most preferably at least about 90% identity (determined as described below) to the recited sequence.

The polypeptides provided by the present invention include variants that are encoded by polynucleotide sequences which are substantially homologous to one or more of the polynucleotide sequences specifically recited herein. "Substantial homology," as used

herein, refers to polynucleotide sequences that are capable of hybridizing under moderately stringent conditions. Suitable moderately stringent conditions include prewashing in a solution of 5X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0); hybridizing at 50°C-65°C, 5X SSC, overnight or, in the event of cross-species homology, at 45°C with 0.5X SSC; followed by washing twice at 65°C for 20 minutes with each of 2X, 0.5X and 0.2X SSC containing 0.1% SDS. Such hybridizing polynucleotide sequences are also within the scope of this invention, as are nucleotide sequences that, due to code degeneracy, encode a polypeptide that is the same as a polypeptide of the present invention.

Two nucleotide or polypeptide sequences are said to be "identical" if the sequence of nucleotides or amino acid residues in the two sequences is the same when aligned for maximum correspondence as described below. Comparisons between two sequences are typically performed by comparing the sequences over a comparison window to identify and compare local regions of sequence similarity. A "comparison window" as used herein, refers to a segment of at least about 20 contiguous positions, usually 30 to about 75, 40 to about 50, in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned.

Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted using the Megalign program in the Lasergene suite of bioinformatics software (DNASTAR, Inc., Madison, WI), using default parameters. This program embodies several alignment schemes described in the following references: Dayhoff, M.O. (1978) A model of evolutionary change in proteins – Matrices for detecting distant relationships. In Dayhoff, M.O. (ed.) *Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure*, National Biomedical Research Foundation, Washington DC Vol. 5, Suppl. 3, pp. 345-358; Hein J. (1990) Unified Approach to Alignment and Phylogenies pp. 626-645 *Methods in Enzymology* vol. 183, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA; Higgins, D.G. and Sharp, P.M. (1989) Fast and sensitive multiple sequence alignments on a microcomputer *CABIOS* 5:151-153; Myers, E.W. and Muller W. (1988) Optimal alignments in linear space *CABIOS* 4:11-17; Robinson, E.D. (1971) *Comb. Theor* 11:105; Santou, N. Nes, M. (1987) The neighbor joining method. A new method for reconstructing phylogenetic trees *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 4:406-425; Sneath, P.H.A. and Sokal, R.R. (1973) *Numerical Taxonomy – the Principles and Practice of Numerical Taxonomy*, Freeman Press,

San Francisco, CA; Wilbur, W.J. and Lipman, D.J. (1983) Rapid similarity searches of nucleic acid and protein data banks *Proc. Natl. Acad., Sci. USA* 80:726-730.

Preferably, the "percentage of sequence identity" is determined by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a window of comparison of at least 20 positions, wherein the portion of the polynucleotide sequence in the comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (i.e. gaps) of 20 percent or less, usually 5 to 15 percent, or 10 to 12 percent, as compared to the reference sequences (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The percentage is calculated by determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid bases or amino acid residue occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the reference sequence (i.e. the window size) and multiplying the results by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity.

Also included in the scope of the present invention are alleles of the genes encoding the nucleotide sequences recited in herein. As used herein, an "allele" or "allelic sequence" is an alternative form of the gene which may result from at least one mutation in the nucleic acid sequence. Alleles may result in altered mRNAs or polypeptides whose structure or function may or may not be altered. Any given gene may have none, one, or many allelic forms. Common mutational changes which give rise to alleles are generally ascribed to natural deletions, additions, or substitutions of nucleotides. Each of these types of changes may occur alone or in combination with the others, one or more times in a given sequence. In specific embodiments, the subject invention discloses polypeptides comprising at least an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen (or a variant of such an antigen), that comprises one or more of the amino acid sequences encoded by (a) a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15 21-25, 44-64, 66-76 and 79-88; (b) the complements of such DNA sequences or (c) DNA sequences substantially homologous to a sequence in (a) or (b). As discussed in the Examples below, several of the *Chlamydia* antigens disclosed herein recognize a T cell line that recognizes both *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Chlamydia pneumoniae* infected monocyte-derived dendritic cells, indicating that they may represent an immunoreactive epitope shared by *Chlamydia*

trachomatis and *Chlamydia pneumoniae*. The antigens may thus be employed in a vaccine for both *C. trachomatis* genital tract infections and for *C. pneumoniae* infections. Further characterization of these *Chlamydia* antigens from *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Chlamydia pneumoniae* to determine the extent of cross-reactivity is provided in Example 6. Additionally, Example 4 describes cDNA fragments (SEQ ID NO: 15, 16 and 33) isolated from *C. trachomatis* which encode proteins (SEQ ID NO: 17-19 and 32) capable of stimulating a *Chlamydia*-specific murine CD8+ T cell line.

In general, *Chlamydia* antigens, and polynucleotide sequences encoding such antigens, may be prepared using any of a variety of procedures. For example, polynucleotide molecules encoding *Chlamydia* antigens may be isolated from a *Chlamydia* genomic or cDNA expression library by screening with a *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line as described below, and sequenced using techniques well known to those of skill in the art. Additionally, a polynucleotide may be identified, as described in more detail below, by screening a microarray of cDNAs for *Chlamydia*-associated expression (*i.e.*, expression that is at least two fold greater in *Chlamydia*-infected cells than in controls, as determined using a representative assay provided herein). Such screens may be performed using a Synteni microarray (Palo Alto, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions (and essentially as described by Schena et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:10614-10619, 1996 and Heller et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:2150-2155, 1997). Alternatively, polypeptides may be amplified from cDNA prepared from cells expressing the proteins described herein.. Such polynucleotides may be amplified via polymerase chain reaction (PCR). For this approach, sequence-specific primers may be designed based on the sequences provided herein, and may be purchased or synthesized.

Antigens may be produced recombinantly, as described below, by inserting a polynucleotide sequence that encodes the antigen into an expression vector and expressing the antigen in an appropriate host. Antigens may be evaluated for a desired property, such as the ability to react with sera obtained from a *Chlamydia*-infected individual as described herein, and may be sequenced using, for example, traditional Edman chemistry. See Edman and Berg, *Eur. J. Biochem.* 80:116-132, 1967.

Polynucleotide sequences encoding antigens may also be obtained by screening an appropriate *Chlamydia* cDNA or genomic DNA library for polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to degenerate oligonucleotides derived from partial amino acid sequences of isolated antigens. Degenerate oligonucleotide sequences for use in such a screen may be designed and synthesized, and the screen may be performed, as described (for example) in Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (and references cited therein). Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) may also be employed, using the above oligonucleotides in methods well known in the art, to isolate a nucleic acid probe from a cDNA or genomic library. The library screen may then be performed using the isolated probe.

An amplified portion may be used to isolate a full length gene from a suitable library (e.g., a *Chlamydia* cDNA library) using well known techniques. Within such techniques, a library (cDNA or genomic) is screened using one or more polynucleotide probes or primers suitable for amplification. Preferably, a library is size-selected to include larger molecules. Random primed libraries may also be preferred for identifying 5' and upstream regions of genes. Genomic libraries are preferred for obtaining introns and extending 5' sequences.

For hybridization techniques, a partial sequence may be labeled (e.g., by nick-translation or end-labeling with ^{32}P) using well known techniques. A bacterial or bacteriophage library is then screened by hybridizing filters containing denatured bacterial colonies (or lawns containing phage plaques) with the labeled probe (see Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989). Hybridizing colonies or plaques are selected and expanded, and the DNA is isolated for further analysis. cDNA clones may be analyzed to determine the amount of additional sequence by, for example, PCR using a primer from the partial sequence and a primer from the vector. Restriction maps and partial sequences may be generated to identify one or more overlapping clones. The complete sequence may then be determined using standard techniques, which may involve generating a series of deletion clones. The resulting overlapping sequences are then assembled into a single contiguous sequence. A full length cDNA molecule can be generated by ligating suitable fragments, using well known

techniques.

Alternatively, there are numerous amplification techniques for obtaining a full length coding sequence from a partial cDNA sequence. Within such techniques, amplification is generally performed via PCR. Any of a variety of commercially available kits may be used to perform the amplification step. Primers may be designed using techniques well known in the art (*see, for example, Mullis et al., Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. 51:263, 1987; Erlich ed., PCR Technology, Stockton Press, NY, 1989*), and software well known in the art may also be employed. Primers are preferably 22-30 nucleotides in length, have a GC content of at least 50% and anneal to the target sequence at temperatures of about 68°C to 72°C. The amplified region may be sequenced as described above, and overlapping sequences assembled into a contiguous sequence.

One such amplification technique is inverse PCR (*see Triglia et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 16:8186, 1988*), which uses restriction enzymes to generate a fragment in the known region of the gene. The fragment is then circularized by intramolecular ligation and used as a template for PCR with divergent primers derived from the known region. Within an alternative approach, sequences adjacent to a partial sequence may be retrieved by amplification with a primer to a linker sequence and a primer specific to a known region. The amplified sequences are typically subjected to a second round of amplification with the same linker primer and a second primer specific to the known region. A variation on this procedure, which employs two primers that initiate extension in opposite directions from the known sequence, is described in WO 96/38591. Additional techniques include capture PCR (Lagerstrom et al., *PCR Methods Applic. 1:111-19, 1991*) and walking PCR (Parker et al., *Nucl. Acids. Res. 19:3055-60, 1991*). Transcription-Mediated Amplification, or TMA is another method that may be utilized for the amplification of DNA, rRNA, or mRNA, as described in Patent No. PCT/US91/03184. This autocatalytic and isothermal non-PCR based method utilizes two primers and two enzymes: RNA polymerase and reverse transcriptase. One primer contains a promoter sequence for RNA polymerase. In the first amplification, the promoter-primer hybridizes to the target rRNA at a defined site. Reverse transcriptase creates a DNA copy of the target rRNA by extension from the 3' end of the promoter-primer. The RNA in the resulting complex is degraded and a second primer binds to the DNA copy.

A new strand of DNA is synthesized from the end of the primer by reverse transcriptase creating double stranded DNA. RNA polymerase recognizes the promoter sequence in the DNA template and initiates transcription. Each of the newly synthesized RNA amplicons re-enters the TMA process and serves as a template for a new round of replication leading to the exponential expansion of the RNA amplicon. Other methods employing amplification may also be employed to obtain a full length cDNA sequence.

In certain instances, it is possible to obtain a full length cDNA sequence by analysis of sequences provided in an expressed sequence tag (EST) database, such as that available from GenBank. Searches for overlapping ESTs may generally be performed using well known programs (e.g., NCBI BLAST searches), and such ESTs may be used to generate a contiguous full length sequence. Full length cDNA sequences may also be obtained by analysis of genomic fragments.

Polynucleotide variants may generally be prepared by any method known in the art, including chemical synthesis by, for example, solid phase phosphoramidite chemical synthesis. Modifications in a polynucleotide sequence may also be introduced using standard mutagenesis techniques, such as oligonucleotide-directed site-specific mutagenesis (see Adelman et al., *DNA* 2:183, 1983). Alternatively, RNA molecules may be generated by *in vitro* or *in vivo* transcription of DNA sequences encoding a *Chlamydial* protein, or portion thereof, provided that the DNA is incorporated into a vector with a suitable RNA polymerase promoter (such as T7 or SP6). Certain portions may be used to prepare an encoded polypeptide, as described herein. In addition, or alternatively, a portion may be administered to a patient such that the encoded polypeptide is generated *in vivo* (e.g., by transfecting antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic cells, with a cDNA construct encoding a *Chlamydial* polypeptide, and administering the transfected cells to the patient).

A portion of a sequence complementary to a coding sequence (i.e., an antisense polynucleotide) may also be used as a probe or to modulate gene expression. cDNA constructs that can be transcribed into antisense RNA may also be introduced into cells of tissues to facilitate the production of antisense RNA. An antisense polynucleotide may be used, as described herein, to inhibit expression of a *Chlamydial* protein. Antisense technology can be used to control gene expression through triple-helix formation, which

compromises the ability of the double helix to open sufficiently for the binding of polymerases, transcription factors or regulatory molecules (*see* Gee et al., *In Huber and Carr, Molecular and Immunologic Approaches*, Futura Publishing Co. (Mt. Kisco, NY; 1994)). Alternatively, an antisense molecule may be designed to hybridize with a control region of a gene (*e.g.*, promoter, enhancer or transcription initiation site), and block transcription of the gene; or to block translation by inhibiting binding of a transcript to ribosomes.

A portion of a coding sequence, or of a complementary sequence, may also be designed as a probe or primer to detect gene expression. Probes may be labeled with a variety of reporter groups, such as radionuclides and enzymes, and are preferably at least 10 nucleotides in length, more preferably at least 20 nucleotides in length and still more preferably at least 30 nucleotides in length. Primers, as noted above, are preferably 22-30 nucleotides in length.

Any polynucleotide may be further modified to increase stability *in vivo*. Possible modifications include, but are not limited to, the addition of flanking sequences at the 5' and/or 3' ends; the use of phosphorothioate or 2' O-methyl rather than phosphodiesterase linkages in the backbone; and/or the inclusion of nontraditional bases such as inosine, queosine and wybutosine, as well as acetyl- methyl-, thio- and other modified forms of adenine, cytidine, guanine, thymine and uridine.

Nucleotide sequences as described herein may be joined to a variety of other nucleotide sequences using established recombinant DNA techniques. For example, a polynucleotide may be cloned into any of a variety of cloning vectors, including plasmids, phagemids, lambda phage derivatives and cosmids. Vectors of particular interest include expression vectors, replication vectors, probe generation vectors and sequencing vectors. In general, a vector will contain an origin of replication functional in at least one organism, convenient restriction endonuclease sites and one or more selectable markers. Other elements will depend upon the desired use, and will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Synthetic polypeptides having fewer than about 100 amino acids, and generally fewer than about 50 amino acids, may be generated using techniques well known in the art. For example, such polypeptides may be synthesized using any of the commercially

available solid-phase techniques, such as the Merrifield solid-phase synthesis method, where amino acids are sequentially added to a growing amino acid chain. See Merrifield, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85:2149-2146, 1963. Equipment for automated synthesis of polypeptides is commercially available from suppliers such as Perkin Elmer/Applied BioSystems Division, Foster City, CA, and may be operated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

As noted above, immunogenic portions of *Chlamydia* antigens may be prepared and identified using well known techniques, such as those summarized in Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*, 3d ed., Raven Press, 1993, pp. 243-247 and references cited therein. Such techniques include screening polypeptide portions of the native antigen for immunogenic properties. The representative ELISAs described herein may generally be employed in these screens. An immunogenic portion of a polypeptide is a portion that, within such representative assays, generates a signal in such assays that is substantially similar to that generated by the full length antigen. In other words, an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen generates at least about 20%, and preferably about 100%, of the signal induced by the full length antigen in a model ELISA as described herein.

Portions and other variants of *Chlamydia* antigens may be generated by synthetic or recombinant means. Variants of a native antigen may generally be prepared using standard mutagenesis techniques, such as oligonucleotide-directed site-specific mutagenesis. Sections of the polynucleotide sequence may also be removed using standard techniques to permit preparation of truncated polypeptides.

Recombinant polypeptides containing portions and/or variants of a native antigen may be readily prepared from a polynucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide using a variety of techniques well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, supernatants from suitable host/vector systems which secrete recombinant protein into culture media may be first concentrated using a commercially available filter. Following concentration, the concentrate may be applied to a suitable purification matrix such as an affinity matrix or an ion exchange resin. Finally, one or more reverse phase HPLC steps can be employed to further purify a recombinant protein.

Any of a variety of expression vectors known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed to express recombinant polypeptides as described herein. Expression

may be achieved in any appropriate host cell that has been transformed or transfected with an expression vector containing a polynucleotide molecule that encodes a recombinant polypeptide. Suitable host cells include prokaryotes, yeast and higher eukaryotic cells. Preferably, the host cells employed are *E. coli*, yeast or a mammalian cell line, such as COS or CHO. The DNA sequences expressed in this manner may encode naturally occurring antigens, portions of naturally occurring antigens, or other variants thereof.

In general, regardless of the method of preparation, the polypeptides disclosed herein are prepared in an isolated, substantially pure, form. Preferably, the polypeptides are at least about 80% pure, more preferably at least about 90% pure and most preferably at least about 99% pure.

Within certain specific embodiments, a polypeptide may be a fusion protein that comprises multiple polypeptides as described herein, or that comprises at least one polypeptide as described herein and an unrelated sequence, such as a known *Chlamydial* protein. A fusion partner may, for example, assist in providing T helper epitopes (an immunological fusion partner), preferably T helper epitopes recognized by humans, or may assist in expressing the protein (an expression enhancer) at higher yields than the native recombinant protein. Certain preferred fusion partners are both immunological and expression enhancing fusion partners. Other fusion partners may be selected so as to increase the solubility of the protein or to enable the protein to be targeted to desired intracellular compartments. Still further fusion partners include affinity tags, which facilitate purification of the protein. A DNA sequence encoding a fusion protein of the present invention may be constructed using known recombinant DNA techniques to assemble separate DNA sequences encoding, for example, the first and second polypeptides, into an appropriate expression vector. The 3' end of a DNA sequence encoding the first polypeptide is ligated, with or without a peptide linker, to the 5' end of a DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide so that the reading frames of the sequences are in phase to permit mRNA translation of the two DNA sequences into a single fusion protein that retains the biological activity of both the first and the second polypeptides.

A peptide linker sequence may be employed to separate the first and the second polypeptides by a distance sufficient to ensure that each polypeptide folds into its

secondary and tertiary structures. Such a peptide linker sequence is incorporated into the fusion protein using standard techniques well known in the art. Suitable peptide linker sequences may be chosen based on the following factors: (1) their ability to adopt a flexible extended conformation; (2) their inability to adopt a secondary structure that could interact with functional epitopes on the first and second polypeptides; and (3) the lack of hydrophobic or charged residues that might react with the polypeptide functional epitopes. Preferred peptide linker sequences contain Gly, Asn and Ser residues. Other near neutral amino acids, such as Thr and Ala may also be used in the linker sequence. Amino acid sequences which may be usefully employed as linkers include those disclosed in Maratea et al., *Gene* 40:39-46, 1985; Murphy et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:8258-8562, 1986; U.S. Patent No. 4,935,233 and U.S. Patent No. 4,751,180. The linker sequence may be from 1 to about 50 amino acids in length. As an alternative to the use of a peptide linker sequence (when desired), one can utilize non-essential N-terminal amino acid regions (when present) on the first and second polypeptides to separate the functional domains and prevent steric hindrance.

The ligated DNA sequences are operably linked to suitable transcriptional or translational regulatory elements. The regulatory elements responsible for expression of DNA are located only 5' to the DNA sequence encoding the first polypeptides. Similarly, stop codons required to end translation and transcription termination signals are only present 3' to the DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide.

Fusion proteins are also provided that comprise a polypeptide of the present invention together with an unrelated immunogenic protein. Preferably the immunogenic protein is capable of eliciting a recall response. Examples of such proteins include tetanus, tuberculosis and hepatitis proteins (*see, for example, Stoute et al. New Engl. J. Med.*, 336:86-91, 1997).

Within preferred embodiments, an immunological fusion partner is derived from protein D, a surface protein of the gram-negative bacterium *Haemophilus influenza B* (WO 91/18926). Preferably, a protein D derivative comprises approximately the first third of the protein (*e.g.*, the first N-terminal 100-110 amino acids), and a protein D derivative may be lipidated. Within certain preferred embodiments, the first 109 residues of a Lipoprotein D fusion partner is included on the N-terminus to provide the polypeptide with additional

exogenous T-cell epitopes and to increase the expression level in *E. coli* (thus functioning as an expression enhancer). The lipid tail ensures optimal presentation of the antigen to antigen presenting cells. Other fusion partners include the non-structural protein from influenzae virus, NS1 (hemagglutinin). Typically, the N-terminal 81 amino acids are used, although different fragments that include T-helper epitopes may be used.

In another embodiment, the immunological fusion partner is the protein known as LYTA, or a portion thereof (preferably a C-terminal portion). LYTA is derived from *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, which synthesizes an N-acetyl-L-alanine amidase known as amidase LYTA (encoded by the *Lyta* gene; *Gene* 43:265-292, 1986). LYTA is an autolysin that specifically degrades certain bonds in the peptidoglycan backbone. The C-terminal domain of the LYTA protein is responsible for the affinity to the choline or to some choline analogues such as DEAE. This property has been exploited for the development of *E. coli* C-LYTA expressing plasmids useful for expression of fusion proteins. Purification of hybrid proteins containing the C-LYTA fragment at the amino terminus has been described (see *Biotechnology* 10:795-798, 1992). Within a preferred embodiment, a repeat portion of LYTA may be incorporated into a fusion protein. A repeat portion is found in the C-terminal region starting at residue 178. A particularly preferred repeat portion incorporates residues 188-305. Additionally, the fusion protein Ra12 may be linked to the inventive polynucleotides to facilitate protein expression.

In another aspect, the present invention provides methods for using one or more of the above polypeptides or fusion proteins (or polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides or fusion proteins) to induce protective immunity against Chlamydial infection in a patient. As used herein, a "patient" refers to any warm-blooded animal, preferably a human. A patient may be afflicted with a disease, or may be free of detectable disease and/or infection. In other words, protective immunity may be induced to prevent or treat Chlamydial infection.

In this aspect, the polypeptide, fusion protein or polynucleotide molecule is generally present within a pharmaceutical composition or a vaccine. Pharmaceutical compositions may comprise one or more polypeptides, each of which may contain one or more of the above sequences (or variants thereof), and a physiologically acceptable carrier.

Vaccines may comprise one or more of the above polypeptides and an immunostimulant, such as an adjuvant or a liposome (into which the polypeptide is incorporated). Such pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may also contain other *Chlamydia* antigens, either incorporated into a combination polypeptide or present within a separate polypeptide.

Alternatively, a vaccine may contain polynucleotides encoding one or more polypeptides or fusion proteins as described above, such that the polypeptide is generated *in situ*. In such vaccines, the polynucleotides may be present within any of a variety of delivery systems known to those of ordinary skill in the art, including nucleic acid expression systems, bacterial and viral expression systems. Appropriate nucleic acid expression systems contain the necessary polynucleotide sequences for expression in the patient (such as a suitable promoter and terminating signal). Bacterial delivery systems involve the administration of a bacterium (such as *Bacillus-Calmette-Guerrin*) that expresses an immunogenic portion of the polypeptide on its cell surface. In a preferred embodiment, the polynucleotides may be introduced using a viral expression system (*e.g.*, vaccinia or other pox virus, retrovirus, or adenovirus), which may involve the use of a non-pathogenic (defective) virus. Techniques for incorporating polynucleotides into such expression systems are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. The polynucleotides may also be administered as "naked" plasmid vectors as described, for example, in Ulmer et al., *Science* 259:1745-1749, 1993 and reviewed by Cohen, *Science* 259:1691-1692, 1993. Techniques for incorporating DNA into such vectors are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. A retroviral vector may additionally transfer or incorporate a gene for a selectable marker (to aid in the identification or selection of transduced cells) and/or a targeting moiety, such as a gene that encodes a ligand for a receptor on a specific target cell, to render the vector target specific. Targeting may also be accomplished using an antibody, by methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Other formulations for therapeutic purposes include colloidal dispersion systems, such as macromolecule complexes, nanocapsules, microspheres, beads, and lipid-based systems including oil-in-water emulsions, micelles, mixed micelles, and liposomes. A preferred colloidal system for use as a delivery vehicle *in vitro* and *in vivo* is a liposome (*i.e.*, an artificial membrane vesicle). The uptake of naked polynucleotides may be increased by

incorporating the polynucleotides into and/or onto biodegradable beads, which are efficiently transported into the cells. The preparation and use of such systems is well known in the art.

In a related aspect, a polynucleotide vaccine as described above may be administered simultaneously with or sequentially to either a polypeptide of the present invention or a known *Chlamydia* antigen. For example, administration of polynucleotides encoding a polypeptide of the present invention, either "naked" or in a delivery system as described above, may be followed by administration of an antigen in order to enhance the protective immune effect of the vaccine.

Polypeptides and polynucleotides disclosed herein may also be employed in adoptive immunotherapy for the treatment of *Chlamydial* infection. Adoptive immunotherapy may be broadly classified into either active or passive immunotherapy. In active immunotherapy, treatment relies on the *in vivo* stimulation of the endogenous host immune system with the administration of immune response-modifying agents (for example, vaccines, bacterial adjuvants, and/or cytokines).

In passive immunotherapy, treatment involves the delivery of biologic reagents with established immune reactivity (such as effector cells or antibodies) that can directly or indirectly mediate anti-*Chlamydia* effects and does not necessarily depend on an intact host immune system. Examples of effector cells include T lymphocytes (for example, CD8+ cytotoxic T-lymphocyte, CD4+ T-helper), killer cells (such as Natural Killer cells, lymphokine-activated killer cells), B cells, or antigen presenting cells (such as dendritic cells and macrophages) expressing the disclosed antigens. The polypeptides disclosed herein may also be used to generate antibodies or anti-idiotypic antibodies (as in U.S. Patent No. 4,918,164), for passive immunotherapy.

The predominant method of procuring adequate numbers of T-cells for adoptive immunotherapy is to grow immune T-cells *in vitro*. Culture conditions for expanding single antigen-specific T-cells to several billion in number with retention of antigen recognition *in vivo* are well known in the art. These *in vitro* culture conditions typically utilize intermittent stimulation with antigen, often in the presence of cytokines, such as IL-2, and non-dividing feeder cells. As noted above, the immunoreactive polypeptides described herein may be used to rapidly expand antigen-specific T cell cultures in order to

generate sufficient number of cells for immunotherapy. In particular, antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic, macrophage, monocyte, fibroblast, or B-cells, may be pulsed with immunoreactive polypeptides, or polynucleotide sequence(s) may be introduced into antigen presenting cells, using a variety of standard techniques well known in the art. For example, antigen presenting cells may be transfected or transduced with a polynucleotide sequence, wherein said sequence contains a promoter region appropriate for increasing expression, and can be expressed as part of a recombinant virus or other expression system. Several viral vectors may be used to transduce an antigen presenting cell, including pox virus, vaccinia virus, and adenovirus; also, antigen presenting cells may be transfected with polynucleotide sequences disclosed herein by a variety of means, including gene-gun technology, lipid-mediated delivery, electroporation, osmotic shock, and particulate delivery mechanisms, resulting in efficient and acceptable expression levels as determined by one of ordinary skill in the art. For cultured T-cells to be effective in therapy, the cultured T-cells must be able to grow and distribute widely and to survive long term *in vivo*. Studies have demonstrated that cultured T-cells can be induced to grow *in vivo* and to survive long term in substantial numbers by repeated stimulation with antigen supplemented with IL-2 (see, for example, Cheever, M., *et al*, "Therapy With Cultured T Cells: Principles Revisited," *Immunological Reviews*, 157:177, 1997).

The polypeptides disclosed herein may also be employed to generate and/or isolate chlamydial-reactive T-cells, which can then be administered to the patient. In one technique, antigen-specific T-cell lines may be generated by *in vivo* immunization with short peptides corresponding to immunogenic portions of the disclosed polypeptides. The resulting antigen specific CD8+ or CD4+ T-cell clones may be isolated from the patient, expanded using standard tissue culture techniques, and returned to the patient.

Alternatively, peptides corresponding to immunogenic portions of the polypeptides may be employed to generate *Chlamydia* reactive T cell subsets by selective *in vitro* stimulation and expansion of autologous T cells to provide antigen-specific T cells which may be subsequently transferred to the patient as described, for example, by Chang *et al*, (*Crit. Rev. Oncol. Hematol.*, 22(3), 213, 1996). Cells of the immune system, such as T cells, may be isolated from the peripheral blood of a patient, using a commercially available

cell separation system, such as Isolex™ System, available from Nexell Therapeutics, Inc. Irvine, CA. The separated cells are stimulated with one or more of the immunoreactive polypeptides contained within a delivery vehicle, such as a microsphere, to provide antigen-specific T cells. The population of antigen-specific T cells is then expanded using standard techniques and the cells are administered back to the patient.

In other embodiments, T-cell and/or antibody receptors specific for the polypeptides disclosed herein can be cloned, expanded, and transferred into other vectors or effector cells for use in adoptive immunotherapy. In particular, T cells may be transfected with the appropriate genes to express the variable domains from chlamydia specific monoclonal antibodies as the extracellular recognition elements and joined to the T cell receptor signaling chains, resulting in T cell activation, specific lysis, and cytokine release. This enables the T cell to redirect its specificity in an MHC-independent manner. See for example, Eshhar, Z., *Cancer Immunol Immunother*, 45(3-4):131-6, 1997 and Hwu, P., et al, *Cancer Res*, 55(15):3369-73, 1995. Another embodiment may include the transfection of chlamydia antigen specific alpha and beta T cell receptor chains into alternate T cells, as in Cole, DJ, et al, *Cancer Res*, 55(4):748-52, 1995.

In a further embodiment, syngeneic or autologous dendritic cells may be pulsed with peptides corresponding to at least an immunogenic portion of a polypeptide disclosed herein. The resulting antigen-specific dendritic cells may either be transferred into a patient, or employed to stimulate T cells to provide antigen-specific T cells which may, in turn, be administered to a patient. The use of peptide-pulsed dendritic cells to generate antigen-specific T cells and the subsequent use of such antigen-specific T cells to eradicate disease in a murine model has been demonstrated by Cheever et al, *Immunological Reviews*, 157:177, 1997). Additionally, vectors expressing the disclosed polynucleotides may be introduced into stem cells taken from the patient and clonally propagated *in vitro* for autologous transplant back into the same patient.

Within certain aspects, polypeptides, polynucleotides, T cells and/or binding agents disclosed herein may be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions or immunogenic compositions (*i.e.*, vaccines). Pharmaceutical compositions comprise one or more such compounds and a physiologically acceptable carrier. Vaccines may comprise one

or more such compounds and an immunostimulant. An immunostimulant may be any substance that enhances or potentiates an immune response to an exogenous antigen. Examples of immunostimulants include adjuvants, biodegradable microspheres (e.g., polylactic galactide) and liposomes (into which the compound is incorporated; see e.g., Fullerton, U.S. Patent No. 4,235,877). Vaccine preparation is generally described in, for example, M.F. Powell and M.J. Newman, eds., "Vaccine Design (the subunit and adjuvant approach)," Plenum Press (NY, 1995). Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines within the scope of the present invention may also contain other compounds, which may be biologically active or inactive. For example, one or more immunogenic portions of other *Chlamydial* antigens may be present, either incorporated into a fusion polypeptide or as a separate compound, within the composition or vaccine.

A pharmaceutical composition or vaccine may contain DNA encoding one or more of the polypeptides as described above, such that the polypeptide is generated *in situ*. As noted above, the DNA may be present within any of a variety of delivery systems known to those of ordinary skill in the art, including nucleic acid expression systems, bacteria and viral expression systems. Numerous gene delivery techniques are well known in the art, such as those described by Rolland, *Crit. Rev. Therap. Drug Carrier Systems* 15:143-198, 1998, and references cited therein. Appropriate nucleic acid expression systems contain the necessary DNA sequences for expression in the patient (such as a suitable promoter and terminating signal). Bacterial delivery systems involve the administration of a bacterium (such as *Bacillus-Calmette-Guerrin*) that expresses an immunogenic portion of the polypeptide on its cell surface or secretes such an epitope. In a preferred embodiment, the DNA may be introduced using a viral expression system (e.g., vaccinia or other pox virus, retrovirus, or adenovirus), which may involve the use of a non-pathogenic (defective), replication competent virus. Suitable systems are disclosed, for example, in Fisher-Hoch et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:317-321, 1989; Flexner et al., *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 569:86-103, 1989; Flexner et al., *Vaccine* 8:17-21, 1990; U.S. Patent Nos. 4,603,112, 4,769,330, and 5,017,487; WO 89/01973; U.S. Patent No. 4,777,127; GB 2,200,651; EP 0,345,242; WO 91/02805; Berkner, *Biotechniques* 6:616-627, 1988; Rosenfeld et al., *Science* 252:431-434, 1991; Kolls et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:215-219, 1994;

Kass-Eisler et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:11498-11502, 1993; Guzman et al., *Circulation* 88:2838-2848, 1993; and Guzman et al., *Cir. Res.* 73:1202-1207, 1993. Techniques for incorporating DNA into such expression systems are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. The DNA may also be "naked," as described, for example, in Ulmer et al., *Science* 259:1745-1749, 1993 and reviewed by Cohen, *Science* 259:1691-1692, 1993. The uptake of naked DNA may be increased by coating the DNA onto biodegradable beads, which are efficiently transported into the cells.

While any suitable carrier known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed in the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention, the type of carrier will vary depending on the mode of administration. Compositions of the present invention may be formulated for any appropriate manner of administration, including for example, topical, oral, nasal, intravenous, intracranial, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous or intramuscular administration. For parenteral administration, such as subcutaneous injection, the carrier preferably comprises water, saline, alcohol, a fat, a wax or a buffer. For oral administration, any of the above carriers or a solid carrier, such as mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, talcum, cellulose, glucose, sucrose, and magnesium carbonate, may be employed. Biodegradable microspheres (e.g., polylactate polyglycolate) may also be employed as carriers for the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention. Suitable biodegradable microspheres are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,897,268 and 5,075,109.

Such compositions may also comprise buffers (e.g., neutral buffered saline or phosphate buffered saline), carbohydrates (e.g., glucose, mannose, sucrose or dextrans), mannitol, proteins, polypeptides or amino acids such as glycine, antioxidants, chelating agents such as EDTA or glutathione, adjuvants (e.g., aluminum hydroxide) and/or preservatives. Alternatively, compositions of the present invention may be formulated as a lyophilizate. Compounds may also be encapsulated within liposomes using well known technology.

Any of a variety of immunostimulants may be employed in the vaccines of this invention. For example, an adjuvant may be included. Most adjuvants contain a substance designed to protect the antigen from rapid catabolism, such as aluminum hydroxide

or mineral oil, and a stimulator of immune responses, such as lipid A, *Bordetella pertussis* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* derived proteins. Suitable adjuvants are commercially available as, for example, Freund's Incomplete Adjuvant and Complete Adjuvant (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI); Merck Adjuvant 65 (Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, NJ); aluminum salts such as aluminum hydroxide gel (alum) or aluminum phosphate; salts of calcium, iron or zinc; an insoluble suspension of acylated tyrosine; acylated sugars; cationically or anionically derivatized polysaccharides; polyphosphazenes; biodegradable microspheres; monophosphoryl lipid A and quil A. Cytokines, such as GM-CSF or interleukin-2, -7, or -12, may also be used as adjuvants.

Within the vaccines provided herein, under select circumstances, the adjuvant composition may be designed to induce an immune response predominantly of the Th1 type or Th2 type. High levels of Th1-type cytokines (e.g., IFN- γ , TNF α , IL-2 and IL-12) tend to favor the induction of cell mediated immune responses to an administered antigen. In contrast, high levels of Th2-type cytokines (e.g., IL-4, IL-5, IL-6 and IL-10) tend to favor the induction of humoral immune responses. Following application of a vaccine as provided herein, a patient will support an immune response that includes Th1- and Th2-type responses. Within a preferred embodiment, in which a response is predominantly Th1-type, the level of Th1-type cytokines will increase to a greater extent than the level of Th2-type cytokines. The levels of these cytokines may be readily assessed using standard assays. For a review of the families of cytokines, see Mosmann and Coffman, *Ann. Rev. Immunol.* 7:145-173, 1989.

Preferred adjuvants for use in eliciting a predominantly Th1-type response include, for example, a combination of monophosphoryl lipid A, preferably 3-de-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A (3D-MPL), together with an aluminum salt. MPL adjuvants are available from Ribi ImmunoChem Research Inc. (Hamilton, MT) (see US Patent Nos. 4,436,727; 4,877,611; 4,866,034 and 4,912,094). CpG-containing oligonucleotides (in which the CpG dinucleotide is unmethylated) also induce a predominantly Th1 response. Such oligonucleotides are well known and are described, for example, in WO 96/02555. Another preferred adjuvant is a saponin, preferably QS21, which may be used alone or in combination with other adjuvants. For example, an enhanced system involves the combination of a monophosphoryl lipid A and saponin derivative, such as the combination of QS21 and 3D-

MPL as described in WO 94/00153, or a less reactogenic composition where the QS21 is quenched with cholesterol, as described in WO 96/33739. Other preferred formulations comprises an oil-in-water emulsion and tocopherol. A particularly potent adjuvant formulation involving QS21, 3D-MPL and tocopherol in an oil-in-water emulsion is described in WO 95/17210. Any vaccine provided herein may be prepared using well known methods that result in a combination of antigen, immune response enhancer and a suitable carrier or excipient.

The compositions described herein may be administered as part of a sustained release formulation (*i.e.*, a formulation such as a capsule, sponge or gel (composed of polysaccharides, for example) that effects a slow release of compound following administration). Such formulations may generally be prepared using well known technology and administered by, for example, oral, rectal or subcutaneous implantation, or by implantation at the desired target site. Sustained-release formulations may contain a polypeptide, polynucleotide or antibody dispersed in a carrier matrix and/or contained within a reservoir surrounded by a rate controlling membrane. Carriers for use within such formulations are biocompatible, and may also be biodegradable; preferably the formulation provides a relatively constant level of active component release. The amount of active compound contained within a sustained release formulation depends upon the site of implantation, the rate and expected duration of release and the nature of the condition to be treated or prevented.

Any of a variety of delivery vehicles may be employed within pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines to facilitate production of an antigen-specific immune response that targets *Chlamydia*-infected cells. Delivery vehicles include antigen presenting cells (APCs), such as dendritic cells, macrophages, B cells, monocytes and other cells that may be engineered to be efficient APCs. Such cells may, but need not, be genetically modified to increase the capacity for presenting the antigen, to improve activation and/or maintenance of the T cell response, to have anti-*Chlamydia* effects *per se* and/or to be immunologically compatible with the receiver (*i.e.*, matched HLA haplotype). APCs may generally be isolated from any of a variety of biological fluids and organs, and may be autologous, allogeneic, syngeneic or xenogeneic cells.

Certain preferred embodiments of the present invention use dendritic cells or progenitors thereof as antigen-presenting cells. Dendritic cells are highly potent APCs (Banchereau and Steinman, *Nature* 392:245-251, 1998) and have been shown to be effective as a physiological adjuvant for eliciting prophylactic or therapeutic immunity (see Timmerman and Levy, *Ann. Rev. Med.* 50:507-529, 1999). In general, dendritic cells may be identified based on their typical shape (stellate *in situ*, with marked cytoplasmic processes (dendrites) visible *in vitro*), their ability to take up, process and present antigens with high efficiency, and their ability to activate naïve T cell responses. Dendritic cells may, of course, be engineered to express specific cell-surface receptors or ligands that are not commonly found on dendritic cells *in vivo* or *ex vivo*, and such modified dendritic cells are contemplated by the present invention. As an alternative to dendritic cells, secreted vesicles antigen-loaded dendritic cells (called exosomes) may be used within a vaccine (see Zitvogel et al., *Nature Med.* 4:594-600, 1998).

Dendritic cells and progenitors may be obtained from peripheral blood, bone marrow, lymph nodes, spleen, skin, umbilical cord blood or any other suitable tissue or fluid. For example, dendritic cells may be differentiated *ex vivo* by adding a combination of cytokines such as GM-CSF, IL-4, IL-13 and/or TNF α to cultures of monocytes harvested from peripheral blood. Alternatively, CD34 positive cells harvested from peripheral blood, umbilical cord blood or bone marrow may be differentiated into dendritic cells by adding to the culture medium combinations of GM-CSF, IL-3, TNF α , CD40 ligand, LPS, flt3 ligand and/or other compound(s) that induce differentiation, maturation and proliferation of dendritic cells.

Dendritic cells are conveniently categorized as "immature" and "mature" cells, which allows a simple way to discriminate between two well characterized phenotypes. However, this nomenclature should not be construed to exclude all possible intermediate stages of differentiation. Immature dendritic cells are characterized as APC with a high capacity for antigen uptake and processing, which correlates with the high expression of Fc γ receptor and mannose receptor. The mature phenotype is typically characterized by a lower expression of these markers, but a high expression of cell surface molecules responsible for T cell activation such as class I and class II MHC, adhesion molecules (*e.g.*, CD54 and CD11)

and costimulatory molecules (e.g., CD40, CD80, CD86 and 4-1BB).

APCs may generally be transfected with a polynucleotide encoding a *Chlamydial* protein (or portion or other variant thereof) such that the *Chlamydial* polypeptide, or an immunogenic portion thereof, is expressed on the cell surface. Such transfection may take place *ex vivo*, and a composition or vaccine comprising such transfected cells may then be used for therapeutic purposes, as described herein. Alternatively, a gene delivery vehicle that targets a dendritic or other antigen presenting cell may be administered to a patient, resulting in transfection that occurs *in vivo*. *In vivo* and *ex vivo* transfection of dendritic cells, for example, may generally be performed using any methods known in the art, such as those described in WO 97/24447, or the gene gun approach described by Mahvi et al., *Immunology and cell Biology* 75:456-460, 1997. Antigen loading of dendritic cells may be achieved by incubating dendritic cells or progenitor cells with the *Chlamydial* polypeptide, DNA (naked or within a plasmid vector) or RNA; or with antigen-expressing recombinant bacterium or viruses (e.g., vaccinia, fowlpox, adenovirus or lentivirus vectors). Prior to loading, the polypeptide may be covalently conjugated to an immunological partner that provides T cell help (e.g., a carrier molecule). Alternatively, a dendritic cell may be pulsed with a non-conjugated immunological partner, separately or in the presence of the polypeptide.

Routes and frequency of administration of pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines, as well as dosage, will vary from individual to individual. In general, the pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may be administered by injection (e.g., intracutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous or subcutaneous), intranasally (e.g., by aspiration) or orally. Between 1 and 3 doses may be administered for a 1-36 week period. Preferably, 3 doses are administered, at intervals of 3-4 months, and booster vaccinations may be given periodically thereafter. Alternate protocols may be appropriate for individual patients. A suitable dose is an amount of polypeptide or DNA that, when administered as described above, is capable of raising an immune response in an immunized patient sufficient to protect the patient from *Chlamydial* infection for at least 1-2 years. In general, the amount of polypeptide present in a dose (or produced *in situ* by the DNA in a dose) ranges from about 1 pg to about 100 mg per kg of host, typically from about 10 pg to about 1 mg, and

preferably from about 100 pg to about 1 μ g. Suitable dose sizes will vary with the size of the patient, but will typically range from about 0.1 mL to about 5 mL.

While any suitable carrier known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed in the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention, the type of carrier will vary depending on the mode of administration. For parenteral administration, such as subcutaneous injection, the carrier preferably comprises water, saline, alcohol, a fat, a wax or a buffer. For oral administration, any of the above carriers or a solid carrier, such as mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, talcum, cellulose, glucose, sucrose, and magnesium carbonate, may be employed. Biodegradable microspheres (e.g., polylactic galactide) may also be employed as carriers for the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention. Suitable biodegradable microspheres are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,897,268 and 5,075,109.

In general, an appropriate dosage and treatment regimen provides the active compound(s) in an amount sufficient to provide therapeutic and/or prophylactic benefit. Such a response can be monitored by establishing an improved clinical outcome in treated patients as compared to non-treated patients. Increases in preexisting immune responses to a *Chlamydial* protein generally correlate with an improved clinical outcome. Such immune responses may generally be evaluated using standard proliferation, cytotoxicity or cytokine assays, which may be performed using samples obtained from a patient before and after treatment.

In another aspect, the present invention provides methods for using the polypeptides described above to diagnose *Chlamydial* infection. In this aspect, methods are provided for detecting *Chlamydial* infection in a biological sample, using one or more of the above polypeptides, either alone or in combination. For clarity, the term "polypeptide" will be used when describing specific embodiments of the inventive diagnostic methods. However, it will be clear to one of skill in the art that the fusion proteins of the present invention may also be employed in such methods.

As used herein, a "biological sample" is any antibody-containing sample obtained from a patient. Preferably, the sample is whole blood, sputum, serum, plasma, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid or urine. More preferably, the sample is a blood, serum or plasma

sample obtained from a patient. The polypeptides are used in an assay, as described below, to determine the presence or absence of antibodies to the polypeptide(s) in the sample, relative to a predetermined cut-off value. The presence of such antibodies indicates previous sensitization to *Chlamydia* antigens which may be indicative of *Chlamydia*-infection.

In embodiments in which more than one polypeptide is employed, the polypeptides used are preferably complementary (*i.e.*, one component polypeptide will tend to detect infection in samples where the infection would not be detected by another component polypeptide). Complementary polypeptides may generally be identified by using each polypeptide individually to evaluate serum samples obtained from a series of patients known to be infected with *Chlamydia*. After determining which samples test positive (as described below) with each polypeptide, combinations of two or more polypeptides may be formulated that are capable of detecting infection in most, or all, of the samples tested.

A variety of assay formats are known to those of ordinary skill in the art for using one or more polypeptides to detect antibodies in a sample. See, *e.g.*, Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988, which is incorporated herein by reference. In a preferred embodiment, the assay involves the use of polypeptide immobilized on a solid support to bind to and remove the antibody from the sample. The bound antibody may then be detected using a detection reagent that contains a reporter group. Suitable detection reagents include antibodies that bind to the antibody/polypeptide complex and free polypeptide labeled with a reporter group (*e.g.*, in a semi-competitive assay). Alternatively, a competitive assay may be utilized, in which an antibody that binds to the polypeptide is labeled with a reporter group and allowed to bind to the immobilized antigen after incubation of the antigen with the sample. The extent to which components of the sample inhibit the binding of the labeled antibody to the polypeptide is indicative of the reactivity of the sample with the immobilized polypeptide.

The solid support may be any solid material known to those of ordinary skill in the art to which the antigen may be attached. For example, the solid support may be a test well in a microtiter plate, or a nitrocellulose or other suitable membrane. Alternatively, the support may be a bead or disc, such as glass, fiberglass, latex or a plastic material such as

polystyrene or polyvinylchloride. The support may also be a magnetic particle or a fiber optic sensor, such as those disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,359,681.

The polypeptides may be bound to the solid support using a variety of techniques known to those of ordinary skill in the art. In the context of the present invention, the term "bound" refers to both noncovalent association, such as adsorption, and covalent attachment (which may be a direct linkage between the antigen and functional groups on the support or may be a linkage by way of a cross-linking agent). Binding by adsorption to a well in a microtiter plate or to a membrane is preferred. In such cases, adsorption may be achieved by contacting the polypeptide, in a suitable buffer, with the solid support for a suitable amount of time. The contact time varies with temperature, but is typically between about 1 hour and 1 day. In general, contacting a well of a plastic microtiter plate (such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride) with an amount of polypeptide ranging from about 10 ng to about 1 μ g, and preferably about 100 ng, is sufficient to bind an adequate amount of antigen.

Covalent attachment of polypeptide to a solid support may generally be achieved by first reacting the support with a bifunctional reagent that will react with both the support and a functional group, such as a hydroxyl or amino group, on the polypeptide. For example, the polypeptide may be bound to supports having an appropriate polymer coating using benzoquinone or by condensation of an aldehyde group on the support with an amine and an active hydrogen on the polypeptide (*see, e.g.*, Pierce Immunotechnology Catalog and Handbook, 1991, at A12-A13).

In certain embodiments, the assay is an enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). This assay may be performed by first contacting a polypeptide antigen that has been immobilized on a solid support, commonly the well of a microtiter plate, with the sample, such that antibodies to the polypeptide within the sample are allowed to bind to the immobilized polypeptide. Unbound sample is then removed from the immobilized polypeptide and a detection reagent capable of binding to the immobilized antibody-polypeptide complex is added. The amount of detection reagent that remains bound to the solid support is then determined using a method appropriate for the specific detection reagent.

More specifically, once the polypeptide is immobilized on the support as described above, the remaining protein binding sites on the support are typically blocked. Any suitable blocking agent known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as bovine serum albumin (BSA) or Tween 20™ (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) may be employed. The immobilized polypeptide is then incubated with the sample, and antibody is allowed to bind to the antigen. The sample may be diluted with a suitable diluent, such as phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) prior to incubation. In general, an appropriate contact time (*i.e.*, incubation time) is that period of time that is sufficient to detect the presence of antibody within an HGE-infected sample. Preferably, the contact time is sufficient to achieve a level of binding that is at least 95% of that achieved at equilibrium between bound and unbound antibody. Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the time necessary to achieve equilibrium may be readily determined by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. At room temperature, an incubation time of about 30 minutes is generally sufficient.

Unbound sample may then be removed by washing the solid support with an appropriate buffer, such as PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20™. Detection reagent may then be added to the solid support. An appropriate detection reagent is any compound that binds to the immobilized antibody-polypeptide complex and that can be detected by any of a variety of means known to those in the art. Preferably, the detection reagent contains a binding agent (such as, for example, Protein A, Protein G, immunoglobulin, lectin or free antigen) conjugated to a reporter group. Preferred reporter groups include enzymes (such as horseradish peroxidase), substrates, cofactors, inhibitors, dyes, radionuclides, luminescent groups, fluorescent groups and biotin. The conjugation of binding agent to reporter group may be achieved using standard methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Common binding agents may also be purchased conjugated to a variety of reporter groups from many commercial sources (*e.g.*, Zymed Laboratories, San Francisco, CA, and Pierce, Rockford, IL).

The detection reagent is then incubated with the immobilized antibody-polypeptide complex for an amount of time sufficient to detect the bound antibody. An appropriate amount of time may generally be determined from the manufacturer's

instructions or by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. Unbound detection reagent is then removed and bound detection reagent is detected using the reporter group. The method employed for detecting the reporter group depends upon the nature of the reporter group. For radioactive groups, scintillation counting or autoradiographic methods are generally appropriate. Spectroscopic methods may be used to detect dyes, luminescent groups and fluorescent groups. Biotin may be detected using avidin, coupled to a different reporter group (commonly a radioactive or fluorescent group or an enzyme). Enzyme reporter groups may generally be detected by the addition of substrate (generally for a specific period of time), followed by spectroscopic or other analysis of the reaction products.

To determine the presence or absence of anti-*Chlamydia* antibodies in the sample, the signal detected from the reporter group that remains bound to the solid support is generally compared to a signal that corresponds to a predetermined cut-off value. In one preferred embodiment, the cut-off value is the average mean signal obtained when the immobilized antigen is incubated with samples from an uninfected patient. In general, a sample generating a signal that is three standard deviations above the predetermined cut-off value is considered positive for *Chlamydia*-infection. In an alternate preferred embodiment, the cut-off value is determined using a Receiver Operator Curve, according to the method of Sackett et al., *Clinical Epidemiology: A Basic Science for Clinical Medicine*, Little Brown and Co., 1985, pp. 106-107. Briefly, in this embodiment, the cut-off value may be determined from a plot of pairs of true positive rates (*i.e.*, sensitivity) and false positive rates (100%-specificity) that correspond to each possible cut-off value for the diagnostic test result. The cut-off value on the plot that is the closest to the upper left-hand corner (*i.e.*, the value that encloses the largest area) is the most accurate cut-off value, and a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method may be considered positive. Alternatively, the cut-off value may be shifted to the left along the plot, to minimize the false positive rate, or to the right, to minimize the false negative rate. In general, a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method is considered positive for Chlamydial infection.

In a related embodiment, the assay is performed in a rapid flow-through or strip test format, wherein the antigen is immobilized on a membrane, such as nitrocellulose.

In the flow-through test, antibodies within the sample bind to the immobilized polypeptide as the sample passes through the membrane. A detection reagent (*e.g.*, protein A-colloidal gold) then binds to the antibody-polypeptide complex as the solution containing the detection reagent flows through the membrane. The detection of bound detection reagent may then be performed as described above. In the strip test format, one end of the membrane to which polypeptide is bound is immersed in a solution containing the sample. The sample migrates along the membrane through a region containing detection reagent and to the area of immobilized polypeptide. Concentration of detection reagent at the polypeptide indicates the presence of anti-*Chlamydia* antibodies in the sample. Typically, the concentration of detection reagent at that site generates a pattern, such as a line, that can be read visually. The absence of such a pattern indicates a negative result. In general, the amount of polypeptide immobilized on the membrane is selected to generate a visually discernible pattern when the biological sample contains a level of antibodies that would be sufficient to generate a positive signal in an ELISA, as discussed above. Preferably, the amount of polypeptide immobilized on the membrane ranges from about 25 ng to about 1 μ g, and more preferably from about 50 ng to about 500 ng. Such tests can typically be performed with a very small amount (*e.g.*, one drop) of patient serum or blood.

Of course, numerous other assay protocols exist that are suitable for use with the polypeptides of the present invention. The above descriptions are intended to be exemplary only. One example of an alternative assay protocol which may be usefully employed in such methods is a Western blot, wherein the proteins present in a biological sample are separated on a gel, prior to exposure to a binding agent. Such techniques are well known to those of skill in the art.

The present invention further provides agents, such as antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof, that specifically bind to a *Chlamydial* protein. As used herein, an antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, is said to "specifically bind" to a *Chlamydial* protein if it reacts at a detectable level (within, for example, an ELISA) with a *Chlamydial* protein, and does not react detectably with unrelated proteins under similar conditions. As used herein, "binding" refers to a noncovalent association between two separate molecules such that a complex is formed. The ability to bind may be evaluated by, for example,

determining a binding constant for the formation of the complex. The binding constant is the value obtained when the concentration of the complex is divided by the product of the component concentrations. In general, two compounds are said to "bind," in the context of the present invention, when the binding constant for complex formation exceeds about 10^3 L/mol. The binding constant may be determined using methods well known in the art.

Binding agents may be further capable of differentiating between patients with and without a *Chlamydial* infection using the representative assays provided herein. In other words, antibodies or other binding agents that bind to a *Chlamydial* protein will generate a signal indicating the presence of a *Chlamydial* infection in at least about 20% of patients with the disease, and will generate a negative signal indicating the absence of the disease in at least about 90% of individuals without infection. To determine whether a binding agent satisfies this requirement, biological samples (e.g., blood, sera, sputum urine and/or tissue biopsies) from patients with and without *Chlamydial* infection (as determined using standard clinical tests) may be assayed as described herein for the presence of polypeptides that bind to the binding agent. It will be apparent that a statistically significant number of samples with and without the disease should be assayed. Each binding agent should satisfy the above criteria; however, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that binding agents may be used in combination to improve sensitivity.

Any agent that satisfies the above requirements may be a binding agent. For example, a binding agent may be a ribosome, with or without a peptide component, an RNA molecule or a polypeptide. In a preferred embodiment, a binding agent is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof. Antibodies may be prepared by any of a variety of techniques known to those of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g., Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In general, antibodies can be produced by cell culture techniques, including the generation of monoclonal antibodies as described herein, or via transfection of antibody genes into suitable bacterial or mammalian cell hosts, in order to allow for the production of recombinant antibodies. In one technique, an immunogen comprising the polypeptide is initially injected into any of a wide variety of mammals (e.g., mice, rats, rabbits, sheep or goats). In this step, the polypeptides of this invention may serve as the immunogen without modification.

Alternatively, particularly for relatively short polypeptides, a superior immune response may be elicited if the polypeptide is joined to a carrier protein, such as bovine serum albumin or keyhole limpet hemocyanin. The immunogen is injected into the animal host, preferably according to a predetermined schedule incorporating one or more booster immunizations, and the animals are bled periodically. Polyclonal antibodies specific for the polypeptide may then be purified from such antisera by, for example, affinity chromatography using the polypeptide coupled to a suitable solid support.

Monoclonal antibodies specific for an antigenic polypeptide of interest may be prepared, for example, using the technique of Kohler and Milstein, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511-519, 1976, and improvements thereto. Briefly, these methods involve the preparation of immortal cell lines capable of producing antibodies having the desired specificity (*i.e.*, reactivity with the polypeptide of interest). Such cell lines may be produced, for example, from spleen cells obtained from an animal immunized as described above. The spleen cells are then immortalized by, for example, fusion with a myeloma cell fusion partner, preferably one that is syngeneic with the immunized animal. A variety of fusion techniques may be employed. For example, the spleen cells and myeloma cells may be combined with a nonionic detergent for a few minutes and then plated at low density on a selective medium that supports the growth of hybrid cells, but not myeloma cells. A preferred selection technique uses HAT (hypoxanthine, aminopterin, thymidine) selection. After a sufficient time, usually about 1 to 2 weeks, colonies of hybrids are observed. Single colonies are selected and their culture supernatants tested for binding activity against the polypeptide. Hybridomas having high reactivity and specificity are preferred.

Monoclonal antibodies may be isolated from the supernatants of growing hybridoma colonies. In addition, various techniques may be employed to enhance the yield, such as injection of the hybridoma cell line into the peritoneal cavity of a suitable vertebrate host, such as a mouse. Monoclonal antibodies may then be harvested from the ascites fluid or the blood. Contaminants may be removed from the antibodies by conventional techniques, such as chromatography, gel filtration, precipitation, and extraction. The polypeptides of this invention may be used in the purification process in, for example, an affinity chromatography step.

Within certain embodiments, the use of antigen-binding fragments of antibodies may be preferred. Such fragments include Fab fragments, which may be prepared using standard techniques. Briefly, immunoglobulins may be purified from rabbit serum by affinity chromatography on Protein A bead columns (Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988) and digested by papain to yield Fab and Fc fragments. The Fab and Fc fragments may be separated by affinity chromatography on protein A bead columns.

Monoclonal antibodies of the present invention may be coupled to one or more therapeutic agents. Suitable agents in this regard include radionuclides, differentiation inducers, drugs, toxins, and derivatives thereof. Preferred radionuclides include ^{90}Y , ^{123}I , ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{186}Re , ^{188}Re , ^{211}At , and ^{212}Bi . Preferred drugs include methotrexate, and pyrimidine and purine analogs. Preferred differentiation inducers include phorbol esters and butyric acid. Preferred toxins include ricin, abrin, diphtheria toxin, cholera toxin, gelonin, *Pseudomonas* exotoxin, *Shigella* toxin, and pokeweed antiviral protein.

A therapeutic agent may be coupled (e.g., covalently bonded) to a suitable monoclonal antibody either directly or indirectly (e.g., via a linker group). A direct reaction between an agent and an antibody is possible when each possesses a substituent capable of reacting with the other. For example, a nucleophilic group, such as an amino or sulfhydryl group, on one may be capable of reacting with a carbonyl-containing group, such as an anhydride or an acid halide, or with an alkyl group containing a good leaving group (e.g., a halide) on the other.

Alternatively, it may be desirable to couple a therapeutic agent and an antibody via a linker group. A linker group can function as a spacer to distance an antibody from an agent in order to avoid interference with binding capabilities. A linker group can also serve to increase the chemical reactivity of a substituent on an agent or an antibody, and thus increase the coupling efficiency. An increase in chemical reactivity may also facilitate the use of agents, or functional groups on agents, which otherwise would not be possible.

It will be evident to those skilled in the art that a variety of bifunctional or polyfunctional reagents, both homo- and hetero-functional (such as those described in the catalog of the Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, IL), may be employed as the linker group.

Coupling may be effected, for example, through amino groups, carboxyl groups, sulfhydryl groups or oxidized carbohydrate residues. There are numerous references describing such methodology, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.

Where a therapeutic agent is more potent when free from the antibody portion of the immunoconjugates of the present invention, it may be desirable to use a linker group which is cleavable during or upon internalization into a cell. A number of different cleavable linker groups have been described. The mechanisms for the intracellular release of an agent from these linker groups include cleavage by reduction of a disulfide bond (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,489,710, to Spitler), by irradiation of a photolabile bond (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,625,014, to Senter et al.), by hydrolysis of derivatized amino acid side chains (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,638,045, to Kohn et al.), by serum complement-mediated hydrolysis (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.), and acid-catalyzed hydrolysis (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,569,789, to Blattler et al.).

It may be desirable to couple more than one agent to an antibody. In one embodiment, multiple molecules of an agent are coupled to one antibody molecule. In another embodiment, more than one type of agent may be coupled to one antibody. Regardless of the particular embodiment, immunoconjugates with more than one agent may be prepared in a variety of ways. For example, more than one agent may be coupled directly to an antibody molecule, or linkers which provide multiple sites for attachment can be used. Alternatively, a carrier can be used.

A carrier may bear the agents in a variety of ways, including covalent bonding either directly or via a linker group. Suitable carriers include proteins such as albumins (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,507,234, to Kato et al.), peptides and polysaccharides such as aminodextran (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,699,784, to Shih et al.). A carrier may also bear an agent by noncovalent bonding or by encapsulation, such as within a liposome vesicle (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,429,008 and 4,873,088). Carriers specific for radionuclide agents include radiohalogenated small molecules and chelating compounds. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,735,792 discloses representative radiohalogenated small molecules and their synthesis. A radionuclide chelate may be formed from chelating compounds that include those containing nitrogen and sulfur atoms as the donor atoms for binding the metal, or metal oxide,

radionuclide. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,673,562, to Davison et al. discloses representative chelating compounds and their synthesis.

A variety of routes of administration for the antibodies and immunoconjugates may be used. Typically, administration will be intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous or in site-specific regions by appropriate methods. It will be evident that the precise dose of the antibody/immunoconjugate will vary depending upon the antibody used, the antigen density, and the rate of clearance of the antibody.

Antibodies may be used in diagnostic tests to detect the presence of *Chlamydia* antigens using assays similar to those detailed above and other techniques well known to those of skill in the art, thereby providing a method for detecting Chlamydial infection in a patient.

Diagnostic reagents of the present invention may also comprise DNA sequences encoding one or more of the above polypeptides, or one or more portions thereof. For example, at least two oligonucleotide primers may be employed in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based assay to amplify *Chlamydia*-specific cDNA derived from a biological sample, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers is specific for a DNA molecule encoding a polypeptide of the present invention. The presence of the amplified cDNA is then detected using techniques well known in the art, such as gel electrophoresis. Similarly, oligonucleotide probes specific for a DNA molecule encoding a polypeptide of the present invention may be used in a hybridization assay to detect the presence of an inventive polypeptide in a biological sample.

As used herein, the term "oligonucleotide primer/probe specific for a DNA molecule" means an oligonucleotide sequence that has at least about 80%, preferably at least about 90% and more preferably at least about 95%, identity to the DNA molecule in question. Oligonucleotide primers and/or probes which may be usefully employed in the inventive diagnostic methods preferably have at least about 10-40 nucleotides. In a preferred embodiment, the oligonucleotide primers comprise at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a DNA molecule encoding one of the polypeptides disclosed herein. Preferably, oligonucleotide probes for use in the inventive diagnostic methods comprise at least about 15 contiguous oligonucleotides of a DNA molecule encoding one of the polypeptides disclosed

herein. Techniques for both PCR based assays and hybridization assays are well known in the art (see, for example, Mullis *et al. Ibid*; Ehrlich, *Ibid*). Primers or probes may thus be used to detect *Chlamydia*-specific sequences in biological samples. DNA probes or primers comprising oligonucleotide sequences described above may be used alone or in combination with each other.

The following Examples are offered by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

EXAMPLE 1

ISOLATION OF DNA SEQUENCES ENCODING *CHLAMYDIA* ANTIGENS

Chlamydia antigens of the present invention were isolated by expression cloning of a genomic DNA library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II essentially as described by Sanderson et al. (*J. Exp. Med.*, 1995, 182:1751-1757) and were shown to induce PBMC proliferation and IFN- γ in an immunoreactive T cell line.

A *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line was generated by stimulating PBMCs from a normal donor with no history of chlamydial genital tract infection with elementary bodies of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II. This T cell line, referred to as TCL-8, was found to recognize both *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Chlamydia pneumonia* infected monocyte-derived dendritic cells.

A randomly sheared genomic library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II was constructed in Lambda ZAP (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) and the amplified library plated out in 96 well microtiter plates at a density of 30 clones/well. Bacteria were induced to express recombinant protein in the presence of 2 mM IPTG for 3 h, then pelleted and resuspended in 200 μ l of RPMI 10% FBS. 10 μ l of the induced bacterial suspension was transferred to 96 well plates containing autologous monocyte-derived dendritic cells. After a 2 h incubation, dendritic cells were washed to remove free *E. coli* and *Chlamydia*-specific T cells were added. Positive *E. coli* pools were identified by determining IFN- γ production and proliferation of the T cells in response to the pools.

Four positive pools were identified, which were broken down to yield four pure clones (referred to as 1-B1-66, 4-D7-28, 3-G3-10 and 10-C10-31), with insert sizes of

481 bp, 183 bp, 110 bp and 1400 bp, respectively. The determined DNA sequences for 1-B1-66, 4-D7-28, 3-G3-10 and 10-C10-31 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, respectively. Clone 1-B1-66 is approximately in region 536690 of the *C. trachomatis* genome (NCBI *C. trachomatis* database). Within clone 1-B1-66, an open reading frame (ORF) has been identified (nucleotides 115 - 375) that encodes a previously identified 9 kDa protein (Stephens, et al. Genbank Accession No. AE001320), the sequence of which is provided in SEQ ID NO: 5). Clone 4-D7-28 is a smaller region of the same ORF (amino acids 22-82 of 1-B1-66). Clone 3-G3-10 is approximately in region 74559 of the *C. trachomatis* genome. The insert is cloned in the antisense orientation with respect to its orientation in the genome. The clone 10-C10-31 contains an open reading frame that corresponds to a previously published sequence for S13 ribosomal protein from *Chlamydia trachomatis* (Gu, L. et al. *J. Bacteriology*, 177:2594-2601, 1995). The predicted protein sequences for 4-D7-28 and 10-C10-31 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 6 and 12, respectively. Predicted protein sequences for 3-G3-10 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 7-11.

In a related series of screening studies, an additional T cell line was used to screen the genomic DNA library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II described above. A *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line (TCT-1) was derived from a patient with a chlamydial genital tract infection by stimulating patient PBMC with autologous monocyte-derived dendritic cells infected with elementary bodies of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II. One clone, 4C9-18 (SEQ ID NO: 21), containing a 1256 bp insert, elicited a specific immune response, as measured by standard proliferation assays, from the *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line TCT-1. Subsequent analysis revealed this clone to contain three known sequences: lipamide dehydrogenase (Genbank Accession No. AE001326), disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 22; a hypothetical protein CT429 (Genbank Accession No. AE001316), disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 23; and part of an open reading frame of ubiquinone methyltransferase CT428 (Genbank Accession No. AE001316), disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 24.

In further studies involving clone 4C9-18 (SEQ ID NO: 21), the full-length amino acid sequence for lipamide dehydrogenase (SEQ ID NO: 22) from *C. trachomatis* (LGV II) was expressed in clone Ctl2-LPDA-FL, as disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 90.

To further characterize the open reading frame containing the T cell

stimulating epitope(s), a cDNA fragment containing nucleotides 1-695 of clone 4C9-18 with a cDNA sequence encoding a 6X-Histidine tag on the amino terminus was subcloned into the NdeI/EcoRI site of the pET17b vector (Novagen, Madison, WI), referred to as clone 4C9-18#2 BL21 pLysS (SEQ ID NO: 25, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 26) and transformed into *E. coli*. Selective induction of the transformed *E. coli* with 2 mM IPTG for three hours resulted in the expression of a 26 kDa protein from clone 4C9-18#2 BL21 pLysS, as evidenced by standard Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE. To determine the immunogenicity of the protein encoded by clone 4C9-18#2 BL21 pLysS, *E. coli* expressing the 26 kDa protein were titrated onto 1×10^4 monocyte-derived dendritic cells and incubated for two hours. The dendritic cell cultures were washed and 2.5×10^4 T-cells (TCT-1) added and allowed to incubate for an additional 72 hours, at which time the level of IFN- γ in the culture supernatant was determined by ELISA. As shown in Fig. 1, the T-cell line TCT-1 was found to respond to induced cultures as measured by IFN- γ , indicating a *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell response against the lipamide dehydrogenase sequence. Similarly, the protein encoded by clone 4C9-18#2 BL21 pLysS was shown to stimulate the TCT-1 T-cell line by standard proliferation assays.

Subsequent studies to identify additional *Chlamydia trachomatis* antigens using the above-described CD4⁺ T-cell expression cloning technique yielded additional clones. The TCT-1 and TCL-8 *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell lines, as well as the TCP-21 T-cell line were utilized to screen the *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGVII genomic library. The TCP-21 T-cell line was derived from a patient having a humoral immune response to *Chlamydia pneumoniae*. The TCT-1 cell line identified 37 positive pools, the TCT-3 cell line identified 41 positive pools and the TCP-21 cell line identified 2 positive pools. The following clones were derived from 10 of these positive pools. Clone 11-A3-93 (SEQ ID NO: 64), identified by the TCP-21 cell line, is a 1339 bp genomic fragment sharing homology to the HAD superfamily (CT103). The second insert in the same clone shares homology with the fab I gene (CT104) present on the complementary strand. Clone 11-C12-91 (SEQ ID NO: 63), identified using the TCP-21 cell line, has a 269 bp insert that is part of the OMP2 gene (CT443) and shares homology with the 60 kDa cysteine rich outer membrane protein of *C. pneumoniae*.

Clone 11-G10-46, (SEQ ID NO: 62), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 688 bp insert that shares homology to the hypothetical protein CT610. Clone 11-G1-34, (SEQ ID NO: 61), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, has two partial open reading frames (ORF) with an insert size of 1215 bp. One ORF shares homology to the malate dehydrogenase gene (CT376), and the other ORF shares homology to the glycogen hydrolase gene (CT042). Clone 11-H3-68, (SEQ ID NO: 60), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, has two ORFs with a total insert size of 1180 bp. One partial ORF encodes the plasmid-encoded PGP6-D virulence protein while the second ORF is a complete ORF for the L1 ribosomal gene (CT318). Clone 11-H4-28, (SEQ ID NO: 59), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, has an insert size of 552 bp and is part of the ORF for the dnaK gene (CT396). Clone 12-B3-95, (SEQ ID NO: 58), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, has an insert size of 463 bp and is a part of the ORF for the lipoamide dehydrogenase gene (CT557). Clones 15-G1-89 and 12-B3-95 are identical, (SEQ ID NO: 55 and 58, respectively), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, has an insert size of 463 bp and is part of the ORF for the lipoamide dehydrogenase gene (CT557). Clone 12-G3-83, (SEQ ID NO: 57), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, has an insert size of 1537 bp and has part of the ORF for the hypothetical protein CT622.

Clone 23-G7-68, (SEQ ID NO: 79), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 950 bp insert and contains a small part of the L11 ribosomal ORF, the entire ORF for L1 ribosomal protein and a part of the ORF for L10 ribosomal protein. Clone 22-F8-91, (SEQ ID NO: 80), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, contains a 395 bp insert that contains a part of the pmpC ORF on the complementary strand of the clone. Clone 21-E8-95, (SEQ ID NO: 81), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 2,085 bp insert which contains part of CT613 ORF, the complete ORF for CT612, the complete ORF for CT611 and part of the ORF for CT610. Clone 19-F12-57, (SEQ ID NO: 82), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 405 bp insert which contains part of the CT 858 ORF and a small part of the recA ORF. Clone 19-F12-53, (SEQ ID NO: 83), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 379 bp insert that is part of the ORF for CT455 encoding glutamyl tRNA synthetase. Clone 19-A5-54, (SEQ ID NO: 84), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 715 bp insert that is part of the ORF3 (complementary strand of the clone) of the cryptic plasmid. Clone 17-E11-72, (SEQ ID NO: 85), identified using the TCT-1 cell line,

contains a 476 bp insert that is part of the ORF for Opp_2 and pmpD. The pmpD region of this clone is covered by the pmpD region of clone 15-H2-76. Clone 17-C1-77, (SEQ ID NO: 86), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 1551 bp insert that is part of the CT857 ORF, as well as part of the CT858 ORF. Clone 15-H2-76, (SEQ ID NO: 87), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, contains a 3,031 bp insert that contains a large part of the pmpD ORF, part of the CT089 ORF, as well as part of the ORF for SycE. Clone 15-A3-26, (SEQ ID NO: 88), contains a 976 bp insert that contains part of the ORF for CT858. Clone 17-G4-36, (SEQ ID NO: 267), identified using the TCT-10 cell line, contains a 680 bp insert that is in frame with beta-gal in the plasmid and shares homology to part of the ORF for DNA-directed RNA polymerase beta subunit (CT315 in SerD).

Several of the clones described above share homology to various polymorphic membrane proteins. The genomic sequence of *Chlamydia trachomatis* contains a family of nine polymorphic membrane protein genes, referred to as pmp. These genes are designated pmpA, pmpB, pmpC, pmpD, pmpE, pmpF, pmpG, pmpH and pmpI. Proteins expressed from these genes are believed to be of biological relevance in generating a protective immune response to a *Chlamydial* infection. In particular, pmpC, pmpD, pmpE and pmpI contain predictable signal peptides, suggesting they are outer membrane proteins, and therefore, potential immunological targets.

Based on the *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGVII serovar sequence, primer pairs were designed to PCR amplify the full-length fragments of pmpC, pmpD, pmpE, pmpG, pmpH and pmpI. The resulting fragments were subcloned into the DNA vaccine vector JA4304 or JAL, which is JA4304 with a modified linker (SmithKline Beecham, London, England). Specifically, PmpC was subcloned into the JAL vector using the 5' oligo GAT AGG CGC GCC GCA ATC ATG AAA TTT ATG TCA GCT ACT GCT G and the 3' oligo CAG AAC GCG TTT AGA ATG TCA TAC GAG CAC CGC A, as provided in SEQ ID NO: 197 and 198, respectively. PCR amplification of the gene under conditions well known in the art and ligation into the 5' ASCI/3' MluI sites of the JAL vector was completed after inserting the short nucleotide sequence GCAATC (SEQ ID NO: 199) upstream of the ATG to create a Kozak-like sequence. The resulting expression vector contained the full-length pmpC gene comprising 5325 nucleotides (SEQ ID NO: 173) containing the hypothetical

signal sequence, which encodes a 187 kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 179). The *pmpD* gene was subcloned into the JA4304 vaccine vector following PCR amplification of the gene using the following oligos: 5' oligo- TGC AAT CAT GAG TTC GCA GAA AGA TAT AAA AAG C (SEQ ID NO: 200) and 3' oligo- CAG AGC TAG CTT AAA AGA TCA ATC GCA ATC CAG TAT TC (SEQ ID NO: 201). The gene was ligated into the a 5' blunted *HindIII*/3' *MluI* site of the JA4304 vaccine vector using standard techniques well known in the art. The CAATC (SEQ ID NO: 202) was inserted upstream of the ATG to create a Kozak-like sequence. This clone is unique in that the last threonine of the *HindIII* site is missing due to the blunting procedure, as is the last glycine of the Kozak-like sequence. The insert, a 4593 nucleotide fragment (SEQ ID NO: 172) is the full-length gene for *pmpD* containing the hypothetical signal sequence, which encodes a 161 kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 178). *PmpE* was subcloned into the JA4304 vector using the 5' oligo- TGC AAT CAT GAA AAA AGC GTT TTT CTT TTT C (SEQ ID NO: 203), and the 3' oligo- CAG AAC GCG TCT AGA ATC GCA GAG CAA TTT C (SEQ ID NO: 204). Following PCR amplification, the gene was ligated into the 5' blunted *HindIII*/3' *MluI* site of JA4304. To facilitate this, a short nucleotide sequence, TGCAATC (SEQ ID NO: 293), was added upstream of the initiation codon for creating a Kozak-like sequence and reconstituting the *HindIII* site. The insert is the full-length *pmpE* gene (SEQ ID NO: 171) containing the hypothetical signal sequence. The *pmpE* gene encodes a 105 kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 177). The *pmpG* gene was PCR amplified using the 5' oligo- GTG CAA TCA TGA TTC CTC AAG GAA TTT ACG (SEQ ID NO: 205), and the 3' oligo- CAG AAC GCG TTT AGA ACC GGA CTT TAC TTC C (SEQ ID NO: 206) and subcloned into the JA4304 vector. Similar cloning strategies were followed for the *pmpI* and *pmpK* genes. In addition, primer pairs were designed to PCR amplify the full-length or overlapping fragments of the *pmp* genes, which were then subcloned for protein expression in the pET17b vector (Novagen, Madison, WI) and transfected into *E. coli* BL21 pLysS for expression and subsequent purification utilizing the histidine-nickel chromatographic methodology provided by Novagen. Several of the genes encoding the recombinant proteins, as described below, lack the native signal sequence to facilitate expression of the protein. Full-length protein expression of *pmpC* was accomplished through expression of two overlapping fragments, representing the amino and

carboxy termini. Subcloning of the pmpC-amino terminal portion, which lacks the signal sequence, (SEQ ID NO: 187, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 195) used the 5' oligo- CAG ACA TAT GCA TCA CCA TCA CCA TCA CGA GGC GAG CTC GAT CCA AGA TC (SEQ ID NO: 207), and the 3' oligo- CAG AGG TAC CTC AGA TAG CAC TCT CTC CTA TTA AAG TAG G (SEQ ID NO: 208) into the 5' NdeI/3' KPN cloning site of the vector. The carboxy terminus portion of the gene, pmpC-carboxy terminal fragment (SEQ ID NO: 186, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 194), was subcloned into the 5' NheI/3' KPN cloning site of the expression vector using the following primers: 5' oligo- CAG AGC TAG CAT GCA TCA CCA TCA CCA TCA CGT TAA GAT TGA GAA CTT CTC TGG C (SEQ ID NO: 209), and 3' oligo- CAG AGG TAC CTT AGA ATG TCA TAC GAG CAC CGC AG (SEQ ID NO: 210). PmpD was also expressed as two overlapping proteins. The pmpD-amino terminal portion, which lacks the signal sequence, (SEQ ID NO: 185, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 193) contains the initiating codon of the pET17b and is expressed as a 80 kD protein. For protein expression and purification purposes, a six-histidine tag follows the initiation codon and is fused at the 28th amino acid (nucleotide 84) of the gene. The following primers were used, 5' oligo, CAG ACA TAT GCA TCA CCA TCA CCA TCA CGG GTT AGC (SEQ ID NO: 211), and the 3' oligo- CAG AGG TAC CTC AGC TCC TCC AGC ACA CTC TCT TC (SEQ ID NO: 212), to splice into the 5' NdeI/3' KPN cloning site of the vector. The pmpD-carboxy terminus portion (SEQ ID NO: 184) was expressed as a 92 kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 192). For expression and subsequent purification, an additional methionine, alanine and serine was included, which represent the initiation codon and the first two amino acids from the pET17b vector. A six-histidine tag downstream of the methionine, alanine and serine is fused at the 691st amino acid (nucleotide 2073) of the gene. The 5' oligo- CAG AGC TAG CCA TCA CCA TCA CCA TCA CGG TGC TAT TTC TTG CTT ACG TGG (SEQ ID NO: 213) and the 3' oligo- CAG AGG TAC TTA AAA AGA TCA ATC GCA ATC CAG TAT TCG (SEQ ID NO: 214) were used to subclone the insert into the 5' NheI/3' KPN cloning site of the expression vector. PmpE was expressed as a 106kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 183 with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 191). The pmpE insert also

lacks the native signal sequence. PCR amplification of the gene under conditions well known in the art was performed using the following oligo primers: 5' oligo- CAG AGG ATC CAC ATC ACC ATC ACC ATC ACG GAC TAG CTA GAG AGG TTC (SEQ ID NO: 215), and the 3' oligo- CAG AGA ATT CCT AGA ATC GCA GAG CAA TTT C (SEQ ID NO: 216), and the amplified insert was ligated into a 5' BamHI/3' EcoRI site of JA4304. The short nucleotide sequence, as provided in SEQ ID NO: 217, was inserted upstream of the initiation codon for creating the Kozak-like sequence and reconstituting the HindIII site. The expressed protein contains the initiation codon and the downstream 21 amino acids from the pET17b expression vector, i.e., MASMTGGQQMGRDSSLVPSSDP (SEQ ID NO: 218). In addition, a six-histidine tag is included upstream of the sequence described above and is fused at the 28th amino acid (nucleotide 84) of the gene, which eliminates the hypothetical signal peptide. The sequences provided in SEQ ID NO: 183 with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 191 do not include these additional sequences. The pmpG gene (SEQ ID NO: 182, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID No; 190) was PCR amplified under conditions well known in the art using the following oligo primers: 5' oligo- CAG AGG TAC CGC ATC ACC ATC ACC ATC ACA TGA TTC CTC AAG GAA TTT ACG (SEQ ID NO: 219), and the 3' oligo- CAG AGC GGC CGC TTA GAA CCG GAC TTT ACT TCC (SEQ ID NO: 220), and ligated into the 5' KPN/3' NotI cloning site of the expression vector. The expressed protein contains an additional amino acid sequence at the amino end, namely, MASMTGGQQNGRDSSLVPHHHHHH (SEQ ID NO: 221), which comprises the initiation codon and additional sequence from the pET17b expression vector. The pmpI gene (SEQ ID NO: 181, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID No; 189) was PCR amplified under conditions well known in the art using the following oligo primers: 5' oligo- CAG AGC TAG CCA TCA CCA TCA CCA TCA CCT CTT TGG CCA GGA TCC C (SEQ ID NO: 222), and the 3' oligo- CAG AAC TAG TCT AGA ACC TGT AAG TGG TCC (SEQ ID NO: 223), and ligated into the expression vector at the 5' NheI/3' SpeI cloning site. The 95 kD expressed protein contains the initiation codon plus an additional alanine and serine from the pET17b vector at the amino end of the protein. In addition, a six-histidine tag is fused at the 21st amino acid of the gene, which eliminates the hypothetical signal peptide.

Clone 14H1-4, (SEQ ID NO: 56), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a complete ORF for the TSA gene, thiol specific antioxidant – CT603 (the CT603 ORF is a homolog of CPn0778 from *C. pneumoniae*). The TSA open reading frame in clone 14-H1-4 was amplified such that the expressed protein possess an additional methionine and a 6x histidine tag (amino terminal end). This amplified insert was sub-cloned into the Nde/EcoRI sites of the pET17b vector. Upon induction of this clone with IPTG, a 22.6 kDa protein was purified by Ni-NTA agarose affinity chromatography. The determined amino acid sequence for the 195 amino acid ORF of clone 14-H1-4 encoding the TSA gene is provided in SEQ ID NO: 65. Further analysis yielded a full-length clone for the TSA gene, referred to as CTL2-TSA-FL, with the full-length amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 92.

Further studies yielded 10 additional clones identified by the TCT-1 and TCT-3 T-cell lines, as described above. The clones identified by the TCT-1 line are: 16-D4-22, 17-C5-19, 18-C5-2, 20-G3-45 and 21-C7-66; clones identified by the TCT-3 cell line are: 17-C10-31, 17-E2-9, 22-A1-49 and 22-B3-53. Clone 21-G12-60 was recognized by both the TCT-1 and TCT-3 T cell lines. Clone 16-D4-22 (SEQ ID NO: 119), identified using the TCT-1 cell line contains a 953 bp insert that contains two genes, parts of open reading frame 3 (ORF3) and ORF4 of the *C. trachomatis* plasmid for growth within mammalian cells. Clone 17-C5-19 (SEQ ID NO: 118), contains a 951 bp insert that contains part of the ORF for DT431, encoding for clpP_1 protease and part of the ORF for CT430 (diaminopimelate epimerase). Clone 18-C5-2 (SEQ ID NO: 117) is part of the ORF for S1 ribosomal protein with a 446 bp insert that was identified using the TCT-1 cell line. Clone 20-G3-45 (SEQ ID NO: 116), identified by the TCT-1 cell line, contains a 437 bp insert that is part of the pmpB gene (CT413). Clone 21-C7-66 (SEQ ID NO: 115), identified by the TCT-1 line, contains a 995bp insert that encodes part of the dnaK like protein. The insert of this clone does not overlap with the insert of the TCT-3 clone 11-H4-28 (SEQ ID NO: 59), which was shown to be part of the dnaK gene CT396. Clone 17-C10-31 (SEQ ID NO: 114), identified by the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 976 bp insert. This clone contains part of the ORF for CT858, a protease containing IRBP and DHR domains. Clone 17-E2-9 (SEQ ID NO: 113) contains part of ORFs for two genes, CT611 and CT610, that span a 1142 bp insert. Clone 22-A1-49

(SEQ ID NO: 112), identified using the TCT-3 line, also contains two genes in a 698 bp insert. Part of the ORF for CT660 (DNA gyrase{gyrA_2}) is present on the top strand where as the complete ORF for a hypothetical protein CT659 is present on the complementary strand. Clone 22-B3-53 (SEQ ID NO: 111), identified by the TCT-1 line, has a 267 bp insert that encodes part of the ORF for GroEL (CT110). Clone 21-G12-60 (SEQ ID NO: 110), identified by both the TCT-1 and TCT-3 cell lines contains a 1461 bp insert that contains partial ORFs for hypothetical proteins CT875, CT229 and CT228.

Additional *Chlamydia* antigens were obtained by screening a genomic expression library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* (LGV II serovar) in Lambda Screen-I vector (Novagen, Madison, WI) with sera pooled from several *Chlamydia*-infected individuals using techniques well known in the art. The following immuno-reactive clones were identified and the inserts containing *Chlamydia* genes sequenced: CTL2#1 (SEQ ID NO: 71); CTL2#2 (SEQ ID NO: 70); CTL2#3-5' (SEQ ID NO: 72, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end); CTL2#3-3' (SEQ ID NO: 73, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end); CTL2#4 (SEQ ID NO: 53); CTL2#5 (SEQ ID NO: 69); CTL2#6 (SEQ ID NO: 68); CTL2#7 (SEQ ID NO: 67); CTL2#8b (SEQ ID NO: 54); CTL2#9 (SEQ ID NO: 66); CTL2#10-5' (SEQ ID NO: 74, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end); CTL2#10-3' (SEQ ID NO: 75, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end); CTL2#11-5' (SEQ ID NO: 45, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end); CTL2#11-3' (SEQ ID NO: 44, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end); CTL2#12 (SEQ ID NO: 46); CTL2#16-5' (SEQ ID NO: 47); CTL2#18-5' (SEQ ID NO: 49, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end); CTL2#18-3' (SEQ ID NO: 48, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end); CTL2#19-5' (SEQ ID NO: 76, the determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end); CTL2#21 (SEQ ID NO: 50); CTL2#23 (SEQ ID NO: 51); and CTL2#24 (SEQ ID NO: 52).

Additional *Chlamydia trachomatis* antigens were identified by serological expression cloning. These studies used sera pooled from several *Chlamydia*-infected individuals, as described above, but, IgA, and IgM antibodies were used in addition to IgG as a secondary antibody. Clones screened by this method enhance detection of antigens

recognized by an early immune response to a *Chlamydia* infection, that is a mucosal humoral immune response. The following immunoreactive clones were characterized and the inserts containing *Chlamydia* genes sequenced: CTL2gam-1 (SEQ ID NO: 290), CTL2gam-2 (SEQ ID NO: 289), CTL2gam-5 (SEQ ID NO: 288), CTL2gam-6-3' (SEQ ID NO: 287, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end), CTL2gam-6-5' (SEQ ID NO: 286, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end), CTL2gam-8 (SEQ ID NO: 285), CTL2gam-10 (SEQ ID NO: 284), CTL2gam-13 (SEQ ID NO: 283), CTL2gam-15-3' (SEQ ID NO: 282, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end), CTL2gam-15-5' (SEQ ID NO: 281, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end), CTL2gam-17 (SEQ ID NO: 280), CTL2gam-18 (SEQ ID NO: 279), CTL2gam-21 (SEQ ID NO: 278), CTL2gam-23 (SEQ ID NO: 277), CTL2gam-24 (SEQ ID NO: 276), CTL2gam-26 (SEQ ID NO: 275), CTL2gam-27 (SEQ ID NO: 274), CTL2gam-28 (SEQ ID NO: 273), CTL2gam-30-3' (SEQ ID NO: 272, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end) and CTL2gam-30-5' (SEQ ID NO: 271, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end).

EXAMPLE 2

INDUCTION OF T CELL PROLIFERATION AND INTERFERON- γ PRODUCTION BY *CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS* ANTIGENS

The ability of recombinant *Chlamydia trachomatis* antigens to induce T cell proliferation and interferon- γ production is determined as follows.

Proteins are induced by IPTG and purified by Ni-NTA agarose affinity chromatograph (Webb et al., *J. Immunology* 157:5034-5041, 1996). The purified polypeptides are then screened for the ability to induce T-cell proliferation in PBMC preparations. PBMCs from *C. trachomatis* patients as well as from normal donors whose T-cells are known to proliferate in response to *Chlamydia* antigens, are cultured in medium comprising RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% pooled human serum and 50 μ g/ml gentamicin. Purified polypeptides are added in duplicate at concentrations of 0.5 to 10 μ g/mL. After six days of culture in 96-well round-bottom plates in a volume of 200 μ l, 50 μ l

of medium is removed from each well for determination of IFN- γ levels, as described below. The plates are then pulsed with 1 μ Ci/well of tritiated thymidine for a further 18 hours, harvested and tritium uptake determined using a gas scintillation counter. Fractions that result in proliferation in both replicates three fold greater than the proliferation observed in cells cultured in medium alone are considered positive.

IFN- γ is measured using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). ELISA plates are coated with a mouse monoclonal antibody directed to human IFN- γ (PharMingen, San Diego, CA) in PBS for four hours at room temperature. Wells are then blocked with PBS containing 5% (W/V) non-fat dried milk for 1 hour at room temperature. The plates are washed six times in PBS/0.2% TWEEN-20 and samples diluted 1:2 in culture medium in the ELISA plates are incubated overnight at room temperature. The plates are again washed and a polyclonal rabbit anti-human IFN- γ serum diluted 1:3000 in PBS/10% normal goat serum is added to each well. The plates are then incubated for two hours at room temperature, washed and horseradish peroxidase-coupled anti-rabbit IgG (Sigma Chemical So., St. Louis, MO) is added at a 1:2000 dilution in PBS/5% non-fat dried milk. After a further two hour incubation at room temperature, the plates are washed and TMB substrate added. The reaction is stopped after 20 min with 1 N sulfuric acid. Optical density is determined at 450 nm using 570 nm as a reference wavelength. Fractions that result in both replicates giving an OD two fold greater than the mean OD from cells cultured in medium alone, plus 3 standard deviations, are considered positive.

Using the above methodology, recombinant IB1-66 protein (SEQ ID NO: 5) as well as two synthetic peptides corresponding to amino acid residues 48-67 (SEQ ID NO: 13; referred to as I-B1-66/48-67) and 58-77 (SEQ ID NO: 14, referred to as IB1-66/58-77), respectively, of SEQ ID NO: 5, were found to induce a proliferative response and IFN- γ production in a Chlamydia-specific T cell line used to screen a genomic library of *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

Further studies have identified a *C. trachomatis*-specific T-cell epitope in the ribosomal S13 protein. Employing standard epitope mapping techniques well known in the art, two T-cell epitopes in the ribosomal S13 protein (rS13) were identified with a *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell line from donor CL-8 (T-cell line TCL-8 EB/DC). Fig. 8

illustrates that the first peptide, rS13 1-20 (SEQ ID NO: 106), is 100% identical with the corresponding *C. pneumoniae* sequence, explaining the cross-reactivity of the T-cell line to recombinant *C. trachomatis*- and *C. pneumoniae*-rS13. The response to the second peptide rS13 56-75 (SEQ ID NO: 108) is *C. trachomatis*-specific, indicating that the rS13 response in this healthy asymptomatic donor was elicited by exposure to *C. trachomatis* and not to *C. pneumoniae*, or any other microbial infection.

As described in Example 1, Clone 11-C12-91 (SEQ ID NO: 63), identified using the TCP-21 cell line, has a 269 bp insert that is part of the OMP2 gene (CT443) and shares homology with the 60 kDa cysteine rich outer membrane protein of *C. pneumoniae*, referred to as OMCB. To further define the reactive epitope(s), epitope mapping was performed using a series of overlapping peptides and the immunoassay previously described. Briefly, proliferative responses were determined by stimulating 2.5×10^4 TCP-21 T-cells in the presence of 1×10^4 monocyte-derived dendritic cells with either non-infectious elementary bodies derived from *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*, or peptides derived from the protein sequence of *C. trachomatis* or *C. pneumoniae* OMCB protein (0.1 µg/ml). The TCP-21 T-cells responded to epitopes CT-OMCB #167-186, CT-OMCB #171-190, CT-OMCB #171-186, and to a lesser extent, CT-OMCB #175-186 (SEQ ID NO: 249-252, respectively). Notably, the TCP-21 T-cell line also gave a proliferative response to the homologous *C. pneumoniae* peptide CP-OMCB #171-186 (SEQ ID NO: 253), which was equal to or greater than the response to the *C. trachomatis* peptides. The amino acid substitutions in position two (i.e., Asp for Glu) and position four (i.e., Cys for Ser) did not alter the proliferative response of the T-cells and therefore demonstrating this epitope to be a cross-reactive epitope between *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*.

To further define the epitope described above, an additional T-cell line, TCT-3, was used in epitope mapping experiments. The immunoassays were performed as described above, except that only peptides from *C. trachomatis* were tested. The T-cells gave a proliferative response to two peptides, CT-OMCB #152-171 and CT-OMCB #157-176 (SEQ ID NO: 246 and 247, respectively), thereby defining an additional immunogenic epitope in the cysteine rich outer membrane protein of *C. trachomatis*.

Clone 14H1-4, (SEQ ID NO: 56, with the corresponding full-length amino

acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 92), was identified using the TCT-3 cell line in the CD4 T-cell expression cloning system previously described, and was shown to contain a complete ORF for the, thiol specific antioxidant gene (CT603), referred to as TSA. Epitope mapping immunoassays were performed, as described above, to further define the epitope. The TCT-3 T-cells line exhibited a strong proliferative response to the overlapping peptides CT-TSA #96-115, CT-TSA #101-120 and CT-TSA #106-125 (SEQ ID NO: 254-256, respectively) demonstrating an immunoreactive epitope in the thiol specific antioxidant gene of *C. trachomatis* serovar LGVII.

EXAMPLE 3

PREPARATION OF SYNTHETIC POLYPEPTIDES

Polypeptides may be synthesized on a Millipore 9050 peptide synthesizer using Fmoc chemistry with HPTU (O-Benzotriazole-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate) activation. A Gly-Cys-Gly sequence may be attached to the amino terminus of the peptide to provide a method of conjugating or labeling of the peptide. Cleavage of the peptides from the solid support may be carried out using the following cleavage mixture: trifluoroacetic acid:ethanedithiol:thioanisole:water:phenol (40:1:2:2:3). After cleaving for 2 hours, the peptides may be precipitated in cold methyl-t-butyl-ether. The peptide pellets may then be dissolved in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and lyophilized prior to purification by C18 reverse phase HPLC. A gradient of 0-60% acetonitrile (containing 0.1% TFA) in water (containing 0.1% TFA) may be used to elute the peptides. Following lyophilization of the pure fractions, the peptides may be characterized using electrospray mass spectrometry and by amino acid analysis.

EXAMPLE 4

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF DNA SEQUENCES ENCODING
CHLAMYDIA ANTIGENS USING RETROVIRAL EXPRESSION VECTOR SYSTEMS
AND SUBSEQUENT IMMUNOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

A genomic library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II was constructed by limited digests using BamHI, BglII, BstYI and MboI restriction enzymes. The restriction digest fragments were subsequently ligated into the BamHI site of the retroviral vectors pBIB-KS1,2,3. This vector set was modified to contain a Kosak translation initiation site and stop codons in order to allow expression of proteins from short DNA genomic fragments, as shown in Fig. 2. DNA pools of 80 clones were prepared and transfected into the retroviral packaging line Phoenix-Ampho, as described in Pear, W.S., Scott, M.L. and Nolan, G.P., Generation of High Titre, Helper-free Retroviruses by Transient Transfection. Methods in Molecular Medicine: Gene Therapy Protocols, Humana Press, Totowa, NJ, pp. 41-57. The *Chlamydia* library in retroviral form was then transduced into H2-Ld expressing P815 cells, which were then used as target cells to stimulate an antigen specific T-cell line.

A *Chlamydia*-specific, murine H2^d restricted CD8⁺ T-cell line was expanded in culture by repeated rounds of stimulation with irradiated *C. trachomatis*-infected J774 cells and irradiated syngeneic spleen cells, as described by Starnbach, M., in *J. Immunol.*, 153:5183, 1994. This *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell line was used to screen the above *Chlamydia* genomic library expressed by the retrovirally-transduced P815 cells. Positive DNA pools were identified by detection of IFN- γ production using Elispot analysis (SEE Lalvani et al., *J. Experimental Medicine* 186:859-865, 1997).

Two positive pools, referred to as 2C7 and 2E10, were identified by IFN- γ Elispot assays. Stable transductants of P815 cells from pool 2C7 were cloned by limiting dilution and individual clones were selected based upon their capacity to elicit IFN- γ production from the *Chlamydia*-specific CTL line. From this screening process, four positive clones were selected, referred to as 2C7-8, 2C7-9, 2C7-19 and 2C7-21. Similarly, the positive pool 2E10 was further screened, resulting in an additional positive clone,

which contains three inserts. The three inserts are fragments of the CT016, tRNA synthase and *clpX* genes (SEQ ID NO: 268-270, respectively).

Transgenic DNA from these four positive 2C7.8 clones were PCR amplified using pBIB-KS specific primers to selectively amplify the *Chlamydia* DNA insert. Amplified inserts were gel purified and sequenced. One immunoreactive clone, 2C7-8 (SEQ ID NO: 15, with the predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 32), is a 160 bp fragment with homology to nucleotides 597304-597145 of *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D (NCBI, BLASTN search; SEQ ID NO: 33, with the predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 34). The sequence of clone 2C7-8 maps within two putative open reading frames from the region of high homology described immediately above, and in particular, one of these putative open reading frames, consisting of a 298 amino acid fragment (SEQ ID NO: 16, with the predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 17), was demonstrated to exhibit immunological activity.

Full-length cloning of the 298 amino acid fragment (referred to as CT529 and/or the Cap1 gene) from serovar L2 was obtained by PCR amplification using 5'-ttttgaagcaggtagtggaatatg (forward) (SEQ ID NO: 159) and 5'-ttaagaaatttaaaaaatcccta (reverse) (SEQ ID NO: 160) primers, using purified *C. trachomatis* L2 genomic DNA as template. This PCR product was gel-purified, cloned into pCRBlunt (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) for sequencing, and then subcloned into the *EcoRI* site of pBIB-KMS, a derivative of pBIB-KS for expression. The *Chlamydia pneumoniae* homologue of CT529 is provided in SEQ ID NO: 291, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 292.

Full-length DNA encoding various CT529 serovars were amplified by PCR from bacterial lysates containing 10^5 IFU, essentially as described (Denamur, E., C. Sayada, A. Souriau, J. Orfila, A. Rodolakis and J. Elion. 1991. J. Gen. Microbiol. 137: 2525). The following serovars were amplified as described: Ba (SEQ ID NO: 134, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 135); E (BOUR) and E (MTW447) (SEQ ID NO: 122, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 123); F (NI1) (SEQ ID NO: 128, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 129); G; (SEQ ID NO: 126, with the

corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 127), 1a (SEQ ID NO: 124, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 125); L1 (SEQ ID NO: 130, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 131); L3 (SEQ ID NO: 132, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 133); I (SEQ ID NO: 263, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 264); K (SEQ ID NO: 265, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 266); and MoPn (SEQ ID NO: 136, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 137). PCR reactions were performed with Advantage Genomic PCR Kit (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA) using primers specific for serovar L2 DNA (external to the ORF). Primers sequences were 5'-ggataatatctctctaaatttg (forward-SEQ ID NO: 161) and 5'-agataaaaaggctgtttc' (reverse-SEQ ID NO: 162) except for MoPn which required 5'-ttttgaagcaggtaggtaatatg (forward-SEQ ID NO: 163) and 5'-tttacaataagaaagctaagcatttgt (reverse-SEQ ID NO: 164). PCR amplified DNA was purified with QIAquick PCR purification kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA) and cloned in pCR2.1 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) for sequencing.

Sequencing of DNA derived from PCR amplified inserts of immunoreactive clones was done on an automated sequencer (ABI 377) using both a pBIB-KS specific forward primer 5'-ccttacacagctcgtctgac (SEQ ID NO: 165) and a reverse primer 3'-gtttccgggcccctacattg (SEQ ID NO: 166). PCRBlunt cloned DNA coding for CT529 serovar L2 and pCR2.1 cloned DNA coding for CT529 serovar Ba, E (BOUR), E (MTW447), F (NII), G, Ia, K, L1, L3 and MoPn were sequenced using T7 promoter primer and universal M13 forward and M13 reverse primers.

To determine if these two putative open reading frames (SEQ ID NO: 16 and 20) encoded a protein with an associated immunological function, overlapping peptides (17-20 amino acid lengths) spanning the lengths of the two open reading frames were synthesized, as described in Example 3. A standard chromium release assay was utilized to determine the per cent specific lysis of peptide-pulsed H2^d restricted target cells. In this assay, aliquots of P815 cells (H2^d) were labeled at 37° C for one hour with 100 µCi of ⁵¹Cr in the presence or absence of 1 µg/ml of the indicated peptides. Following this incubation,

labeled P815 cells were washed to remove excess ^{51}Cr and peptide, and subsequently plated in duplicate in microculture plates at a concentration of 1,000 cells/well. Effector CTL (*Chlamydia*-specific CD8 T cells) were added at the indicated effector:target ratios. Following a 4 hour incubation, supernatants were harvested and measured by gamma-counter for release of ^{51}Cr into the supernatant. Two overlapping peptides from the 298 amino acid open reading frame did specifically stimulate the CTL line. The peptides represented in SEQ ID NO: 138-156 were synthesized, representing the translation of the L2 homologue of the serovar D open reading frame for CT529 (Cap1 gene) and 216 amino acid open reading frame. As shown in Fig. 3, peptides CtC7.8-12 (SEQ ID NO: 18, also referred to as Cap1#132-147, SEQ ID NO: 139) and CtC7.8-13 (SEQ ID NO: 19, also referred to as Cap1#138-155, SEQ ID NO: 140) were able to elicit 38 to 52% specific lysis, respectively, at an effector to target ratio of 10:1. Notably, the overlap between these two peptides contained a predicted H2^d (K^d and L^d) binding peptide. A 10 amino acid peptide was synthesized to correspond to this overlapping sequence (SEQ ID NO: 31) and was found to generate a strong immune response from the anti-*Chlamydia* CTL line by elispot assay. Significantly, a search of the most recent Genbank database revealed no proteins have previously been described for this gene. Therefore, the putative open reading frame encoding clone 2C7-8 (SEQ ID NO: 15) defines a gene which encompasses an antigen from *Chlamydia* capable of stimulating antigen-specific CD8⁺ T-cells in a MHC-I restricted manner, demonstrating this antigen could be used to develop a vaccine against *Chlamydia*.

To confirm these results and to further map the epitope, truncated peptides (SEQ ID NO: 138-156) were made and tested for recognition by the T-cells in an IFN- γ ELISPOT assay. Truncations of either Ser139 (Cap1#140-147, SEQ ID NO: 146) or Leu147 (Cap1#138-146, SEQ ID NO: 147) abrogate T-cell recognition. These results indicate that the 9-mer peptide Cap1#139-147 (SFIGGITYL, SEQ ID NO: 145) is the minimal epitope recognized by the *Chlamydia*-specific T-cells.

Sequence alignments of Cap1 (CT529) from selected serovars of *C. trachomatis* (SEQ ID NO: 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137 and 139) shows one of the amino acid differences is found in position 2 of the proposed epitope. The homologous serovar D peptide is SIIGGITYL (SEQ ID NO: 168). The ability of

SFIGGITYL and SIIGGITYL to target cells for recognition by the *Chlamydia* specific T-cells was compared. Serial dilutions of each peptide were incubated with P815 cells and tested for recognition by the T-cells in a ^{51}Cr release assay, as described above. The *Chlamydia*-specific T-cells recognize the serovar L2 peptide at a minimum concentration of 1 nM and the serovar D peptide at a minimum concentration of 10 nM.

Further studies have shown that a Cap1#139-147-specific T-cell clone recognizes *C. trachomatis* infected cells. To confirm that Cap1₁₃₉₋₁₄₇ is presented on the surface of *Chlamydia* infected cells, Balb-3T3 (H-2^d) cells were infected with *C. trachomatis* serovar L2 and tested to determine whether these cells are recognized by a CD8+ T-cell clone specific for Cap1#139-147 epitope (SEQ ID NO: 145). The T-cell clone specific for Cap1#139-147 epitope was obtained by limiting dilution of the line 69 T-cells. The T-cell clone specifically recognized the *Chlamydia* infected cells. In these experiments, target cells were *C. trachomatis* infected (positive control) or uninfected Balb/3T3 cells, showing 45%, 36% and 30% specific lysis at 30:1, 10:1 and 3:1 effector to target ratios, respectively; or Cap1#139-147 epitope (SEQ ID NO: 145) coated, or untreated P815 cells, showing 83%, 75% and 58% specific lysis at 30:1, 10:1 and 3:1 effector to target ratios, respectively (negative controls having less than 5% lysis in all cases). This data suggests that the epitope is presented during infection.

In vivo studies show Cap1#139-147 epitope-specific T-cells are primed during murine infection with *C. trachomatis*. To determine if infection with *C. trachomatis* primes a Cap1#139-147 epitope-specific T-cell response, mice were infected i.p. with 10^8 IFU of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2. Two weeks after infection, the mice were sacrificed and spleen cells were stimulated on irradiated syngeneic spleen cells pulsed with Cap1#139-147 epitope peptide. After 5 days of stimulation, the cultures were used in a standard ^{51}Cr release assay to determine if there were Cap1#139-147 epitope-specific T-cells present in the culture. Specifically, spleen cells from a *C. trachomatis* serovar L2 immunized mouse or a control mouse injected with PBS after a 5 days culture with Cap1#139-147 peptide-coated syngeneic spleen cells and CD8+ T-cells able to specifically recognize Cap1#139-147 epitope gave 73%, 60% and 32% specific lysis at 30:1, 10:1 and 3:1 effector to target ratios, respectively. The control mice had a percent lysis of approximately 10% at a 30:1 effector to target ratio,

and steadily declining with lowering E:T ratios. Target cells were Cap1#139-147 peptide-coated, or untreated P815 cells. These data suggest that Cap1#139-147 peptide-specific T-cells are primed during murine infection with *C. trachomatis*.

EXAMPLE 5

GENERATION OF ANTIBODY AND T-CELL RESPONSES IN MICE IMMUNIZED WITH *CHLAMYDIA* ANTIGENS

Immunogenicity studies were conducted to determine the antibody and CD4+ T cell responses in mice immunized with either purified SWIB or S13 proteins formulated with Montanide adjuvant, or DNA-based immunizations with pcDNA-3 expression vectors containing the DNA sequences for SWIB or S13. SWIB is also referred to as clone 1-B1-66 (SEQ ID NO: 1, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 5), and S13 ribosomal protein is also referred to as clone 10-C10-31 (SEQ ID NO: 4, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 12). In the first experiment, groups of three C57BL/6 mice were immunized twice and monitored for antibody and CD4+ T-cell responses. DNA immunizations were intradermal at the base of the tail and polypeptide immunizations were administered by subcutaneous route. Results from standard ³H-incorporation assays of spleen cells from immunized mice shows a strong proliferative response from the group immunized with purified recombinant SWIB polypeptide (SEQ ID NO: 5). Further analysis by cytokine induction assays, as previously described, demonstrated that the group immunized with SWIB polypeptide produced a measurable IFN- γ and IL-4 response. Subsequent ELISA-based assays to determine the predominant antibody isotype response in the experimental group immunized with the SWIB polypeptide were performed. Fig. 4 illustrates the SWIB-immunized group gave a humoral response that was predominantly IgG1.

In a second experiment, C3H mice were immunized three times with 10 μ g purified SWIB protein (also referred to as clone 1-B1-66, SEQ ID NO: 5) formulated in either PBS or Montanide at three week intervals and harvested two weeks after the third

immunization. Antibody titers directed against the SWIB protein were determined by standard ELISA-based techniques well known in the art, demonstrating the SWIB protein formulated with Montanide adjuvant induced a strong humoral immune response. T-cell proliferative responses were determined by a XTT-based assay (Scudiero, et al, *Cancer Research*, 1988, 48:4827). As shown in Fig. 5, splenocytes from mice immunized with the SWIB polypeptide plus Montanide elicited an antigen specific proliferative response. In addition, the capacity of splenocytes from immunized animals to secrete IFN- γ in response to soluble recombinant SWIB polypeptide was determined using the cytokine induction assay previously described. The splenocytes from all animals in the group immunized with SWIB polypeptide formulated with montanide adjuvant secreted IFN- γ in response to exposure to the SWIB Chlamydia antigen, demonstrating an *Chlamydia*-specific immune response.

In a further experiment, C3H mice were immunized at three separate time points at the base of the tail with 10 μ g of purified SWIB or S13 protein (*C. trachomatis*, SWIB protein, clone 1-B1-66, SEQ ID NO: 5, and S13 protein, clone 10-C10-31, SEQ ID NO: 4) formulated with the SBAS2 adjuvant (SmithKline Beecham, London, England). Antigen-specific antibody titers were measured by ELISA, showing both polypeptides induced a strong IgG response, ranging in titers from 1×10^{-4} to 1×10^{-5} . The IgG1 and IgG2a components of this response were present in fairly equal amounts. Antigen-specific T-cell proliferative responses, determined by standard ^3H -incorporation assays on spleen cells isolated from immunized mice, were quite strong for SWIB (50,000 cpm above the negative control) and even stronger for s13 (100,000 cpm above the negative control). The IFN γ production was assayed by standard ELISA techniques from supernatant from the proliferating culture. *In vitro* restimulation of the culture with S13 protein induced high levels of IFN γ production, approximately 25 ng/ml versus 2 ng/ml for the negative control. Restimulation with the SWIB protein also induced IFN γ , although to a lesser extent.

In a related experiment, C3H mice were immunized at three separate time points with 10 μ g of purified SWIB or S13 protein (*C. trachomatis*, SWIB protein, clone 1-B1-66, SEQ ID NO: 5, and S13 protein, clone 10-C10-31, SEQ ID NO: 4) mixed with 10 μ g of Cholera Toxin. Mucosal immunization was through intranasal inoculation. Antigen-specific antibody responses were determined by standard ELISA techniques. Antigen-

specific IgG antibodies were present in the blood of SWIB-immunized mice, with titers ranging from 1×10^{-3} to 1×10^{-4} , but non-detectable in the S13-immunized animals. Antigen-specific T-cell responses from isolated splenocytes, as measured by IFN γ production, gave similar results to those described immediately above for systemic immunization.

An animal study was conducted to determine the immunogenicity of the CT529 serovar LGVII CTL epitope, defined by the CT529 10mer consensus peptide (CSFIGGITYL – SEQ ID NO: 31), which was identified as an H2-Kd restricted CTL epitope. BALB/c mice (3 mice per group) were immunized three times with 25 μ g of peptide combined with various adjuvants. The peptide was administered systemically at the base of the tail in either SKB Adjuvant System SBAS-2'', SBAS-7 (SmithKline Beecham, London, England) or Montanide. The peptide was also administered intranasally mixed with 10ug of Cholera Toxin (CT). Naive mice were used as a control. Four weeks after the 3rd immunization, spleen cells were restimulated with LPS-blasts pulsed with 10ug/ml CT529 10mer consensus peptide at three different effector to LPS-blasts ratios : 6, 1.5 and 0.4 at 1×10^6 cell/ml. After 2 restimulations, effector cells were tested for their ability to lyse peptide pulsed P815 cells using a standard chromium release assay. A non-relevant peptide from chicken egg ovalbumin was used as a negative control. The results demonstrate that a significant immune response was elicited towards the CT529 10mer consensus peptide and that antigen-specific T-cells capable of lysing peptide-pulsed targets were elicited in response to immunization with the peptide. Specifically, antigen-specific lytic activities were found in the SBAS-7 and CT adjuvanted group while Montanide and SBAS-2'' failed to adjuvant the CTL epitope immunization.

EXAMPLE 6

EXPRESSION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF *CHLAMYDIA PNEUMONIAE* GENES

The human T-cell line, TCL-8, described in Example 1, recognizes *Chlamydia trachomatis* as well as *Chlamydia pneumonia* infected monocyte-derived dendritic cells, suggesting *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *pneumonia* may encode cross-reactive T-cell

epitopes. To isolate the *Chlamydia pneumonia* genes homologous to *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II clones 1B1-66, also referred to as SWIB (SEQ ID NO: 1) and clone 10C10-31, also referred to as S13 ribosomal protein (SEQ ID NO: 4), HeLa 229 cells were infected with *C. pneumonia* strain TWAR (CDC/CWL-029). After three days incubation, the *C. pneumonia*-infected HeLa cells were harvested, washed and resuspended in 200 μ l water and heated in a boiling water bath for 20 minutes. Ten microliters of the disrupted cell suspension was used as the PCR template.

C. pneumonia specific primers were designed for clones 1B1-66 and 10C10-31 such that the 5' end had a 6X-Histidine tag and a Nde I site inserted, and the 3' end had a stop codon and a BamHI site included (Fig. 6). The PCR products were amplified and sequenced by standard techniques well known in the art. The *C. pneumonia*-specific PCR products were cloned into expression vector pET17B (Novagen, Madison, WI) and transfected into *E. coli* BL21 pLysS for expression and subsequent purification utilizing the histidine-nickel chromatographic methodology provided by Novagen. Two proteins from *C. pneumonia* were thus generated, a 10-11 kDa protein referred to as CpSWIB (SEQ ID NO: 27, and SEQ ID NO: 78 having a 6X His tag, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 28, respectively), a 15 kDa protein referred to as CpS13 (SEQ ID NO: 29, and SEQ ID NO: 77, having a 6X His tag, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 30 and 91, respectively).

EXAMPLE 7

INDUCTION OF T CELL PROLIFERATION AND INTERFERON- γ PRODUCTION BY *CHLAMYDIA PNEUMONIAE* ANTIGENS

The ability of recombinant *Chlamydia pneumoniae* antigens to induce T cell proliferation and interferon- γ production is determined as follows.

Proteins are induced by IPTG and purified by Ni-NTA agarose affinity chromatography (Webb et al., *J. Immunology* 157:5034-5041, 1996). The purified polypeptides are then screened for the ability to induce T-cell proliferation in PBMC

preparations. PBMCs from *C. pneumoniae* patients as well as from normal donors whose T-cells are known to proliferate in response to *Chlamydia* antigens, are cultured in medium comprising RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% pooled human serum and 50 µg/ml gentamicin. Purified polypeptides are added in duplicate at concentrations of 0.5 to 10 µg/mL. After six days of culture in 96-well round-bottom plates in a volume of 200 µl, 50 µl of medium is removed from each well for determination of IFN-γ levels, as described below. The plates are then pulsed with 1 µCi/well of tritiated thymidine for a further 18 hours, harvested and tritium uptake determined using a gas scintillation counter. Fractions that result in proliferation in both replicates three fold greater than the proliferation observed in cells cultured in medium alone are considered positive.

IFN-γ was measured using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). ELISA plates are coated with a mouse monoclonal antibody directed to human IFN-γ (PharMingen, San Diego, CA) in PBS for four hours at room temperature. Wells are then blocked with PBS containing 5% (W/V) non-fat dried milk for 1 hour at room temperature. The plates are washed six times in PBS/0.2% TWEEN-20 and samples diluted 1:2 in culture medium in the ELISA plates are incubated overnight at room temperature. The plates are again washed and a polyclonal rabbit anti-human IFN-γ serum diluted 1:3000 in PBS/10% normal goat serum is added to each well. The plates are then incubated for two hours at room temperature, washed and horseradish peroxidase-coupled anti-rabbit IgG (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) is added at a 1:2000 dilution in PBS/5% non-fat dried milk. After a further two hour incubation at room temperature, the plates are washed and TMB substrate added. The reaction is stopped after 20 min with 1 N sulfuric acid. Optical density is determined at 450 nm using 570 nm as a reference wavelength. Fractions that result in both replicates giving an OD two fold greater than the mean OD from cells cultured in medium alone, plus 3 standard deviations, are considered positive.

A human anti-*Chlamydia* T-cell line (TCL-8) capable of cross-reacting to *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumonia* was used to determine whether the expressed proteins described in the example above, (i.e., CpSWIB, SEQ ID NO: 27, and SEQ ID NO: 78 having a 6X His tag, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 28, respectively, and the 15 kDa protein referred to as CpS13 SEQ ID NO: 29, and SEQ ID NO:

77, having a 6X His tag, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 30 and 91, respectively), possessed T-cell epitopes common to both *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*. Briefly, *E. coli* expressing *Chlamydial* proteins were titrated on 1×10^4 monocyte-derived dendritic cells. After two hours, the dendritic cells cultures were washed and 2.5×10^4 T cells (TCL-8) added and allowed to incubate for an additional 72 hours. The amount of INF- γ in the culture supernatant was then determined by ELISA. As shown in Figs. 7A and 7B, the TCL-8 T-cell line specifically recognized the S13 ribosomal protein from both *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae* as demonstrated by the antigen-specific induction of IFN- γ , whereas only the SWIB protein from *C. trachomatis* was recognized by the T-cell line. To validate these results, the T cell epitope of *C. trachomatis* SWIB was identified by epitope mapping using target cells pulsed with a series of overlapping peptides and the T-cell line TCL-8. 3H-thymidine incorporation assays demonstrated that the peptide, referred to as C.t.SWIB 52-67, of SEQ ID NO: 39 gave the strongest proliferation of the TCL-8 line. The homologous peptides corresponding to the SWIB of *C. pneumoniae* sequence (SEQ ID NO: 40), the topoisomerase-SWIB fusion of *C. pneumoniae* (SEQ ID NO: 43) and *C. trachomatis* (SEQ ID NO: 42) as well as the human SWI domain (SEQ ID NO: 41) were synthesized and tested in the above assay. The T-cell line TCL-8 only recognized the *C. trachomatis* peptide of SEQ ID NO: 39 and not the corresponding *C. pneumoniae* peptide (SEQ ID NO: 40), or the other corresponding peptides described above (SEQ ID NO: 41-43).

Chlamydia-specific T cell lines were generated from donor CP-21 with a positive serum titer against *C. pneumoniae* by stimulating donor PBMC with either *C. trachomatis* or *C. pneumoniae*-infected monocyte-derived dendritic cells, respectively. T-cells generated against *C. pneumoniae* responded to recombinant *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB but not *C. trachomatis*-SWIB, whereas the T-cell line generated against *C. trachomatis* did not respond to either *C. trachomatis*- or *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB (see Fig. 9). The *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB specific immune response of donor CP-21 confirms the *C. pneumoniae* infection and indicates the elicitation of *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB specific T-cells during *in vivo* *C. pneumoniae* infection.

Epitope mapping of the T-cell response to *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB has shown

that Cp-SWIB-specific T-cells responded to the overlapping peptides Cp-SWIB 32-51 (SEQ ID NO: 101) and Cp-SWIB 37-56 (SEQ ID NO: 102), indicating a *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB-specific T-cell epitope Cp-SWIB 37-51 (SEQ ID NO: 100).

In additional experiments, T-cell lines were generated from donor CP1, also a *C. pneumoniae* seropositive donor, by stimulating PBMC with non-infectious elementary bodies from *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*, respectively. In particular, proliferative responses were determined by stimulating 2.5×10^4 T-cells in the presence of 1×10^4 monocyte-derived dendritic cells and non-infectious elementary bodies derived from *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*, or either recombinant *C. trachomatis* or *C. pneumoniae* SWIB protein. The T-cell response against SWIB resembled the data obtained with T-cell lines from CP-21 in that *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB, but not *C. trachomatis*-SWIB elicited a response by the *C. pneumoniae* T-cell line. In addition, the *C. trachomatis* T-cell line did not proliferate in response to either *C. trachomatis* or *C. pneumoniae* SWIB, though it did proliferate in response to both CT and CP elementary bodies. As described in Example 1, Clone 11-C12-91 (SEQ ID NO: 63), identified using the TCP-21 cell line, has a 269 bp insert that is part of the OMP2 gene (CT443) and shares homology with the 60 kDa cysteine rich outer membrane protein of *C. pneumoniae*, referred to as OMCB. To further define the reactive epitope(s), epitope mapping was performed using a series of overlapping peptides and the immunoassay previously described. Briefly, proliferative responses were determined by stimulating 2.5×10^4 TCP-21 T-cells in the presence of 1×10^4 monocyte-derived dendritic cells with either non-infectious elementary bodies derived from *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*, or peptides derived from the protein sequence of *C. trachomatis* or *C. pneumoniae* OMCB protein (0.1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$). The TCP-21 T-cells responded to epitopes CT-OMCB #167-186, CT-OMCB #171-190, CT-OMCB #171-186, and to a lesser extent, CT-OMCB #175-186 (SEQ ID NO: 249-252, respectively). Notably, the TCP-21 T-cell line also gave a proliferative response to the homologous *C. pneumoniae* peptide CP-OMCB #171-186 (SEQ ID NO: 253), which was equal to or greater than the response to the *C. trachomatis* peptides. The amino acid substitutions in position two (i.e., Asp for Glu) and position four (i.e., Cys for Ser) did not alter the proliferative response of the T-cells and therefore demonstrating this epitope to be a cross-reactive epitope between *C. trachomatis*

and *C. pneumoniae*.

EXAMPLE 8

IMMUNE RESPONSES OF HUMAN PBMC AND T-CELL LINES AGAINST *CHLAMYDIA* ANTIGENS

The examples provided herein suggest that there is a population of healthy donors among the general population that have been infected with *C. trachomatis* and generated a protective immune response controlling the *C. trachomatis* infection. These donors remained clinically asymptomatic and seronegative for *C. trachomatis*. To characterize the immune responses of normal donors against *chlamydial* antigens which had been identified by CD4 expression cloning, PBMC obtained from 12 healthy donors were tested against a panel of recombinant *chlamydial* antigens including *C. trachomatis*-, *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB and *C. trachomatis*-, *C. pneumoniae*-S13. The data are summarized in Table I below. All donors were seronegative for *C. trachomatis*, whereas 6/12 had a positive *C. pneumoniae* titer. Using a stimulation index of >4 as a positive response, 11/12 of the subjects responded to *C. trachomatis* elementary bodies and 12/12 responded to *C. pneumoniae* elementary bodies. One donor, AD104, responded to recombinant *C. pneumoniae*-S13 protein, but not to recombinant *C. trachomatis*-S13 protein, indicating a *C. pneumoniae*-specific response. Three out of 12 donors had a *C. trachomatis*-SWIB, but not a *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB specific response, confirming a *C. trachomatis* infection. *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*- S13 elicited a response in 8/12 donors suggesting a chlamydial infection. These data demonstrate the ability of SWIB and S13 to elicit a T-cell response in PBMC of normal study subjects.

Table 1.

Immune response of normal study subjects against <i>Chlamydia</i>											
Donor	Sex	<i>Chlamydia</i> IgG titer	CT EB	CP EB	CT Swib	CP Swib	CT S13	CP S13	CT lpdA	CT TSA	
DI00	male	negative	++	+++	+	-	++	++	-	nt	
DI04	female	negative	+++	++	-	-	-	++	-	nt	
DI08	male	CP 1:256	++	++	+	+/-	+	+	+	nt	
DI12	female	negative	++	++	+	-	+	-	+/-	nt	
DI20	male	negative	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	nt	
DI24	female	CP 1:128	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	nt	
DI28	male	CP 1:512	+	++	-	-	++	+	++	-	
DI32	female	negative	++	++	-	-	+	+	-	-	
DI36	female	CP 1:128	+	++	-	-	+/-	-	-	-	
DI40	male	CP 1:256	++	++	-	-	+	+	-	-	
DI42	female	CP 1:512	++	++	-	-	+	+	+	-	
DI46	female	negative	++	++	-	-	++	+	+	-	

CT= *Chlamydia trachomatis*; CP= *Chlamydia pneumoniae*; EB= *Chlamydia* elementary bodies; Swib= recombinant *Chlamydia* Swib protein; S13= recombinant *Chlamydia* S13 protein; lpdA= recombinant *Chlamydia* lpdA protein; TSA= recombinant *Chlamydia* TSA protein. Values represent results from standard proliferation assays. Proliferative responses were determined by stimulating 3×10^5 PBMC with 1×10^4 monocyte-derived dendritic cells pre-incubated with the respective recombinant antigens or elementary bodies (EB). Assays were harvested after 6 days with a ^3H -thymidine pulse for the last 18h.

SI: Stimulation index

+/-: SI ~ 4

+: SI > 4

++: SI 10-30

+++ : SI > 30

In a first series of experiments, T-cell lines were generated from a healthy female individual (CT-10) with a history of genital exposure to *C. trachomatis* by stimulating T-cells with *C. trachomatis* LGV II elementary bodies as previously described. Although the study subject was exposed to *C. trachomatis*, she did not seroconvert and did not develop clinical symptoms, suggesting donor CT-10 may have developed a protective immune response against *C. trachomatis*. As shown in Fig. 10, a primary *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell line derived from donor CT-10 responded to *C. trachomatis*-SWIB, but not *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB recombinant proteins, confirming the exposure of CT-10 to *C. trachomatis*. Epitope mapping of the T-cell response to *C. trachomatis*-SWIB showed that this donor responded to the same epitope Ct-SWIB 52-67 (SEQ ID NO: 39) as T-cell line TCL-8, as shown in Fig. 11.

Additional T-cell lines were generated as described above for various *C. trachomatis* patients. A summary of the patients' clinical profile and proliferative responses to various *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae* elementary bodies and recombinant proteins are summarized in Table II .

Table II.

NGU= Non-Gonococcal Urethritis; BV= Bacterial Vaginosis; CT= *Chlamydia trachomatis*; CP= *Chlamydia pneumoniae*; EB= *Chlamydia* elementary bodies; Swib= recombinant *Chlamydia* Swib protein; S13= recombinant *Chlamydia* S13 protein; lpdA= recombinant *Chlamydia* lpdA protein; TSA= recombinant *Chlamydia* TSA protein

Values represent results from standard proliferation assays. Proliferative responses were determined by stimulating 3×10^5 PBMC with 1×10^4 monocyte-derived dendritic cells pre-incubated with the respective recombinant antigens or elementary bodies (EB). Assays were harvested after 6 days with a ^3H -thymidine pulse for the last 18 hours.

SI: Stimulation index

+/-:	SI ~	4
+:	SI >	4
++:	SI	10-30
+++:	SI >	30

Using the panel of asymptomatic (as defined above) study subjects and *C. trachomatis* patients, as summarized in Tables I and II, a comprehensive study of the immune responses of PBMC derived from the two groups was conducted. Briefly, PBMCs from *C. pneumoniae* patients as well as from normal donors are cultured in medium comprising RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% pooled human serum and 50 µg/ml gentamicin. Purified polypeptides, a panel of recombinant *chlamydial* antigens including *C. trachomatis*, *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB and S13, as well as *C. trachomatis* lpdA and TSA are added in duplicate at concentrations of 0.5 to 10 µg/mL. After six days of culture in 96-well round-bottom plates in a volume of 200 µl, 50 µl of medium is removed from each well for determination of IFN-γ levels, as described below. The plates are then pulsed with 1 µCi/well of tritiated thymidine for a further 18 hours, harvested and tritium uptake determined using a gas scintillation counter. Fractions that result in proliferation in both replicates three fold greater than the proliferation observed in cells cultured in medium alone are considered positive.

Proliferative responses to the recombinant *Chlamydiae* antigens demonstrated that the majority of asymptomatic donors and *C. trachomatis* patients recognized the *C. trachomatis* S13 antigen (8/12) and a majority of the *C. trachomatis* patients recognized the *C. pneumoniae* S13 antigen (8/12), with 4/12 asymptomatic donors also recognizing the *C. pneumoniae* S13 antigen. Also, six out of twelve of the *C. trachomatis* patients and four out of twelve of the asymptomatic donors gave a proliferative response to the lpdA antigen of *C. trachomatis*. These results demonstrate that the *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae* S13 antigen, *C. trachomatis* Swib antigen and the *C. trachomatis* lpdA antigen are recognized by the asymptomatic donors, indicating these antigens were recognized during exposure to *Chlamydia* and an immune response elicited against them. This implies these antigens may play a role in conferring protective immunity in a human host. In addition, the *C.*

trachomatis and *C. pneumonia* S13 antigen is recognized equally well among the *C. trachomatis* patients, therefore indicating there may be epitopes shared between *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumonia* in the S13 protein. Table III summarizes the results of these studies.

Table III.

Antigen	Normal Donors	C.t. Patients
C.t.-Swib	3/12	0/12
C.p.-Swib	0/12	0/12
C.t.-S13	8/12	8/12
C.p.-S13	4/12	8/12
lpdA	4/12	6/12
TSA	0/12	2/12

A series of studies were initiated to determine the cellular immune response to short-term T-cell lines generated from asymptomatic donors and *C. trachomatis* patients. Cellular immune responses were measured by standard proliferation assays and IFN- γ , as described in Example 7. Specifically, the majority of the antigens were in the form of single *E. coli* clones expressing Chlamydial antigens, although some recombinant proteins were also used in the assays. The single *E. coli* clones were titrated on 1×10^4 monocyte-derived dendritic cells and after two hours, the culture was washed and 2.5×10^4 T-cells were added. The assay using the recombinant proteins were performed as previously described. Proliferation was determined after four days with a standard ^3H -thymidine pulse for the last 18 hours. Induction of IFN- γ was determined from culture supernatants harvested after four days using standard ELISA assays, as described above. The results show that all the *C. trachomatis* antigens tested, except for C.T. Swib, elicited a proliferative response from one or more different T-cell lines derived from *C. trachomatis* patients. In addition, proliferative responses were elicited from both the *C. trachomatis* patients and asymptomatic donors for the following *Chlamydia* genes, CT622, groEL, pmpD, CT610 and rS13.

The 12G3-83 clone also contains sequences to CT734 and CT764 in addition to CT622, and therefore these gene sequence may also have immunoreactive epitopes. Similarly, clone 21G12-60 contains sequences to the hypothetical protein genes CT229 and CT228 in addition to CT875; and 15H2-76 also contains sequences from CT812 and CT088, as well as sharing homology to the *sycE* gene. Clone 11H3-61 also contains sequences sharing homology to the PGP6-D virulence protein.

Table IV.

Clone	C. t. Antigen (putative*)	TCL from Asymp. Donors	TCL from C. t. Patients	SEQ ID NO.:
1B1-66 (E. coli)	Swib	2/2	0/4	5
1B1-66 (protein)	Swib	2/2	0/4	5
12G3-83 (E. coli)	CT622*	2/2	4/4	57
22B3-53 (E. coli)	groEL	1/2	4/4	111
22B3-53 (protein)	groEL	1/2	4/4	111
15H2-76 (E. coli)	PmpD*	1/2	3/4	87
11H3-61 (E. coli)	rL1*	0/2	3/4	60
14H1-4 (E. coli)	TSA	0/2	3/4	56
14H1-4 (protein)	TSA	0/2	3/4	56
11G10-46 (E. coli)	CT610	1/2	1/4	62
10C10-17 (E. coli)	rS13	1/2	1/4	62
10C10-17 (protein)	rS13	1/2	1/4	62
21G12-60 (E. coli)	CT875*	0/2	2/4	110
11H4-32 (E. coli)	dnaK	0/2	2/4	59
21C7-8 (E. coli)	dnaK	0/2	2/4	115
17C10-31 (E. coli)	CT858	0/2	2/4	114

EXAMPLE 9

PROTECTION STUDIES USING *CHLAMYDIA* ANTIGENS

Protection studies were conducted in mice to determine whether immunization with chlamydial antigens can impact on the genital tract disease resulting from chlamydial inoculation. Two models were utilized; a model of intravaginal inoculation that uses a human isolate containing a strain of *Chlamydia psittaci* (MTW447), and a model of intrauterine inoculation that involves a human isolate identified as *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar F (strain NII). Both strains induce inflammation in the upper genital tract, which resemble endometritis and salpingitis caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis* in women. In the first experiment, C3H mice (4 mice per group) were immunized three times with 100 µg of pcDNA-3 expression vector containing *C. trachomatis* SWIB DNA (SEQ ID NO: 1, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 5). Inoculations were at the base of the tail for systemic immunization. Two weeks after the last immunization, animals were progesterone treated and infected, either thru the vagina or by injection of the inoculum in the uterus. Two weeks after infection, the mice were sacrificed and genital tracts sectioned, stained and examined for histopathology. Inflammation level was scored (from + for very mild, to +++++ for very severe). Scores attributed to each single oviduct /ovary were summed and divided by the number of organs examined to get a mean score of inflammation for the group. In the model of uterine inoculation, negative control-immunized animals receiving empty vector showed consistent inflammation with an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 6.12, in contrast to 2.62 for the DNA-immunized group. In the model of vaginal inoculation and ascending infection, negative control-immunized mice had an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 8.37, versus 5.00 for the DNA-immunized group. Also, in the later model, vaccinated mice showed no signs of tubal occlusion while negative control vaccinated groups had inflammatory cells in the lumen of the oviduct

In a second experiment, C3H mice (4 mice per group) were immunized three times with 50 µg of pcDNA-3 expression vector containing *C. trachomatis* SWIB DNA (SEQ ID NO: 1, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 5) encapsulated in Poly Lactide co-Glycolide microspheres (PLG); immunizations were made

intra-peritoneally. Two weeks after the last immunization, animal were progesterone treated and infected by inoculation of *C. psittaci* in the vagina. Two weeks after infection, mice were sacrificed and genital tracts sectioned, stained and examined for histopathology. Inflammation level was scored as previously described. Scores attributed to each single oviduct /ovary were summed and divided by the number of examined organs to get a mean of inflammation for the group. Negative control-immunized animals receiving PLG-encapsulated empty vector showed consistent infammation with an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 7.28, versus 5.71 for the PLG-encapsulated DNA immunized group. Inflammation in the peritoneum was 1.75 for the vaccinated group versus 3. 75 for the control.

In a third experiment, C3H mice (4 per group) were immunized three times with 10 µg of purified recombinant protein, either SWIB (SEQ ID NO: 1, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 5, or S13 (SEQ ID NO: 4, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 12) mixed with Cholera Toxin (CT); the preparation was administred intranasally upon anaesthesia in a 20 uL volume. Two weeks after the last immunization, animal were progesterone treated and infected, either by vaginal inoculation of *C. psittaci* or by injection of *C. trachomatis* serovar F in the uterus. Two weeks after infection, the mice were sacrificed and genital tracts sectioned, stained and examined for histopathology. The degree of inflammation was scored as described above. Scores attributed to each single oviduct /ovary were summed and divided by the number of examined organs to get a mean score of inflammation for the group. In the model of uterine inoculation, negative control- immunized animals receiving cholera toxin alone showed an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 4.25 (only 2 mice analyzed ; 2 other died) versus 5.00 for the s13 plus cholera toxin-immunized group, and 1.00 for the SWIB plus cholera toxin. Untreated infected animals had an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 7. In the model of vaginal inoculation and ascending infection, negative control-immunized mice had an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 7.37 versus 6.75 for the s13 plus cholera toxin-immunized group and 5.37 for the SWIB plus cholera toxin-immunized group. Untreated infected animals had an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 8.

The three experiments described above suggest that SWIB-specific protection is obtainable. This protective effect is more marked in the model of homologous infection but is still present when in a heterologous challenge infection with *C. psittaci*.

Although the present invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, changes and modifications can be carried out without departing from the scope of the invention which is intended to be limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. An isolated polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1, 15, 21-25, 44-64, 66-76, 79-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-290 ; (b) sequences complementary to a sequence of (a); and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.

2. The polypeptide of claim 1 wherein the polypeptide comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 5, 26, 32, 65, 90, 92-98, 103-108, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 175-180, 189-196, 264 and 266.

3. An isolated polynucleotide molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 and 2.

4. A recombinant expression vector comprising a polynucleotide molecule according to claim 3.

5. A host cell transformed with an expression vector according to claim 4.

6. The host cell of claim 5 wherein the host cell is selected from the group consisting of *E. coli*, yeast and mammalian cells.

7. A fusion protein comprising a polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 and 2.

8. A fusion protein according to claim 7, wherein the fusion protein

comprises an expression enhancer that increases expression of the fusion protein in a host cell transfected with a polynucleotide encoding the fusion protein.

9. A fusion protein according to claim 7, wherein the fusion protein comprises a T helper epitope that is not present within the polypeptide of claim 1.

10. A fusion protein according to claim 7, wherein the fusion protein comprises an affinity tag.

11. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a fusion protein according to claim 7.

12. An isolated monoclonal antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, that specifically binds to a Chlamydia protein that comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence according to claim 1, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotide sequences.

13. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide according to claim 1, and a physiologically acceptable carrier.

14. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide molecule according to claim 3 and a physiologically acceptable carrier.

15. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide and a physiologically acceptable carrier, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by polynucleotide molecule selected from the group consisting of: (a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291; (b) sequences complementary to a sequence of (a); and (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.

16. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide molecule and a physiologically acceptable carrier, wherein the polynucleotide molecule comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291; (b) sequences complementary to a sequence of (a); and (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.

17. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a physiologically acceptable carrier and at least one component selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a fusion protein according to claim 7;
- (b) a polynucleotide according to claim 11; and
- (c) an antibody according to claim 12.

18. A vaccine comprising a polypeptide according to claim 1, and an immunostimulant.

19. A vaccine comprising a polynucleotide molecule according to claim 3 and an immunostimulant.

20. A vaccine comprising a polypeptide and an immunostimulant, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by a sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291; (b) sequences complementary to a sequence of (a); and (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.

21. A vaccine comprising a DNA molecule and an immunostimulant, wherein the DNA molecule comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a)

sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291; (b) sequences complementary to a sequence of (a); and (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.

22. A vaccine comprising an immunostimulant and at least one component selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a fusion protein according to claim 7;
- (b) a polynucleotide according to claim 11; and
- (c) an antibody according to claim 12.

23. The vaccine of any one of claims 18-22 wherein the immunostimulant is an adjuvant.

24. A method for inducing protective immunity in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 13-17.

25. A method for inducing protective immunity in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a vaccine according to any one of claims 18-22.

26. An isolated polyclonal antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, that specifically binds to a *Chlamydia* protein that comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence according to claim 1, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotide sequences.

27. A method for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising:

- (a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;
- (b) contacting the sample with a polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence

encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291. (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions; and

- (c) detecting the presence of antibodies that bind to the polypeptide.

28. A method for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising:

- (a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

- (b) contacting the sample with a fusion protein comprising a polypeptide, the polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291 (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions; and

- (c) detecting the presence of antibodies that bind to the fusion protein.

29. The method of any one of claims 27 and 28 wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of whole blood, serum, plasma, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid and urine.

30. A method for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a biological sample, comprising:

- (a) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers is specific for a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291; and

(b) detecting in the sample a polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of the oligonucleotide primers, thereby detecting *Chlamydia* infection.

31. The method of claim 30, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291.

32. A method for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a biological sample, comprising:

(a) contacting the sample with one or more oligonucleotide probes specific for a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291; and

(b) detecting in the sample a polynucleotide sequence that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe, thereby detecting *Chlamydia* infection.

33. The method of claim 32 wherein the probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291.

34. A method for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a biological sample, comprising:

(a) contacting the biological sample with a binding agent which is capable of binding to a polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291, (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence

of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) detecting in the sample a polypeptide that binds to the binding agent, thereby detecting *Chlamydia* infection in the biological sample.

35. A method of detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a biological sample, comprising:

(a) contacting the biological sample with a binding agent which is capable of binding to a fusion protein comprising a polypeptide, the polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291, (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) detecting in the sample a polypeptide that binds to the binding agent, thereby detecting *Chlamydia* infection in the biological sample.

36. The method of any one of claims 34 and 35 wherein the binding agent is a monoclonal antibody.

37. The method of any one of claims 34 and 35 wherein the binding agent is a polyclonal antibody.

38. The method of any one of claims 34 and 35 wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of whole blood, sputum, serum, plasma, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid and urine.

39. A diagnostic kit comprising:

(a) a polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291, (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) a detection reagent.

40. A diagnostic kit comprising:

(a) a fusion protein comprising a polypeptide, the polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291 (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) a detection reagent.

41. The kit of claims 39 or 40 wherein the polypeptide is immobilized on a solid support.

42. The kit of claims 39 or 40 wherein the detection reagent comprises a reporter group conjugated to a binding agent.

43. The kit of claim 42 wherein the binding agent is selected from the group consisting of anti-immunoglobulins, Protein G, Protein A and lectins.

44. The kit of claim 42 wherein the reporter group is selected from the group consisting of radioisotopes, fluorescent groups, luminescent groups, enzymes, biotin and dye particles.

45. A diagnostic kit comprising at least two oligonucleotide primers, at least one of the oligonucleotide primers being specific for a polynucleotide molecule comprising a polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291.

46. A diagnostic kit according to claim 43, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291.

47. A diagnostic kit comprising at least one oligonucleotide probe, the oligonucleotide probe being specific for a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291.

48. A kit according to claim 47, wherein the oligonucleotide probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291.

49. A diagnostic kit comprising:

- (a) at least one antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, according to claim 22; and
- (b) a detection reagent.

50. A method for treating *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining peripheral blood cells from the patient;
- (b) incubating the cells in the presence of at least one polypeptide, the polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291 (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions, such that T cells proliferate; and
- (c) administering to the patient the proliferated T cells.

51. A method for treating *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining peripheral blood cells from the patient;
- (b) incubating the cells in the presence of at least one polynucleotide, comprises a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291 (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions, such that T cells proliferate; and
- (c) administering to the patient the proliferated T cells.

52. The method of any one of claims 50 and 51 wherein the step of incubating the T cells is repeated one or more times.

53. The method of any one of claims 50 and 51 wherein step (a) further comprises separating T cells from the peripheral blood cells, and the cells incubated in step (b) are the T cells.

54. The method of any one of claims 50 and 51 wherein step (a) further comprises separating CD4+ cells or CD8+ T cells from the peripheral blood cells, and the cells proliferated in step (b) are CD4+ or CD8+ T cells.

55. The method of any one of claims 50 and 51 wherein step (a) further comprises separating gamma/delta T lymphocytes from the peripheral blood cells, and the cells proliferated in step (b) are gamma/delta T lymphocytes.

56. The method of any one of claims 50 and 51 wherein step (b) further comprises cloning one or more T cells that proliferated in the presence of the polypeptide.

57. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising T cells proliferated in the presence of a polypeptide of claim 1, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

58. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising T cells proliferated in the presence of a polynucleotide of claim 3, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

59. A method for treating *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising the steps of:

- (a) incubating antigen presenting cells in the presence of at least one polypeptide of claim 1;
- (b) administering to the patient the incubated antigen presenting cells.

60. A method for treating *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising the steps of:

- (a) introducing at least one polynucleotide of claim 3 into antigen presenting cells;
- (b) administering to the patient the antigen presenting cells.

61. The method of claims 59 or 60 wherein the antigen presenting cells are selected from the group consisting of dendritic cells, macrophage cells, B cells fibroblast cells, monocyte cells, and stem cells.

62. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising antigen presenting cells incubated in the presence of a polypeptide of claim 1, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

63. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment if *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising antigen presenting cells incubated in the presence of a polynucleotide of claim 3, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

64. A polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said immunogenic portion comprises a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18, 19, 31, 39, 93-96, 98, 100-102, 106, 108, 138-140, 158, 167, 168, 246, 247 and 254-256.

65. An immunogenic epitope of a *Chlamydia* antigen, comprising a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 31, 98, 106, 108, 138-140, 158, 167, 168, 246, 247 or 254-256.

66. An isolated polypeptide comprising a sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NO: 5-14, 17-20, 26, 28, 30-32, 34, 39-43, 65, 89-109, 138-158, 167, 168, 224-262, 246, 247, 254-256 and 292.

COMPOUNDS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT
AND DIAGNOSIS OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Compounds and methods for the diagnosis and treatment of Chlamydial infection are disclosed. The compounds provided include polypeptides that contain at least one antigenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen and DNA sequences encoding such polypeptides. Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines comprising such polypeptides or DNA sequences are also provided, together with antibodies directed against such polypeptides. Diagnostic kits containing such polypeptides or DNA sequences and a suitable detection reagent may be used for the detection of Chlamydial infection in patients and in biological samples.

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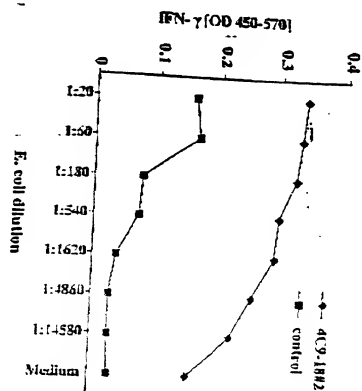


Fig. 1

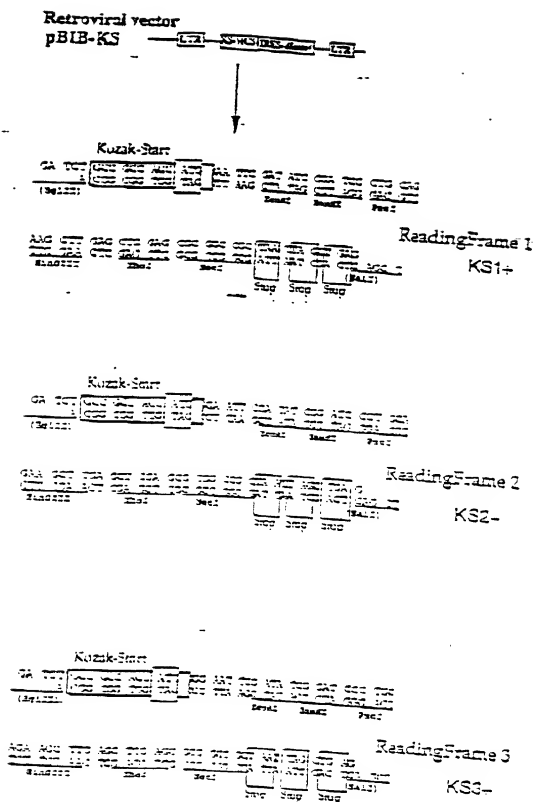


Fig. 2

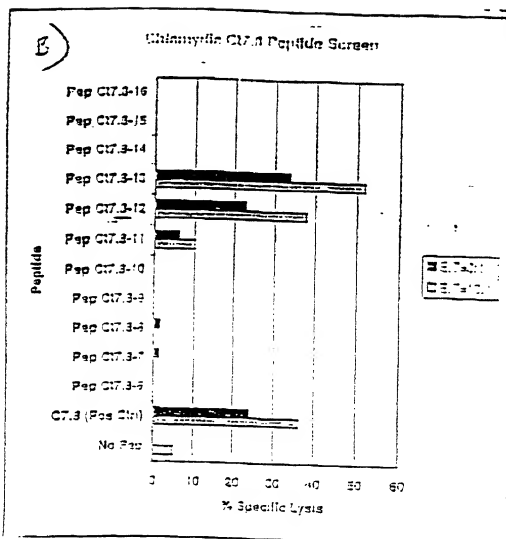


Fig. 3

Antibody Production in Chlamydia Antigen Immunized C57BL/6 Mice

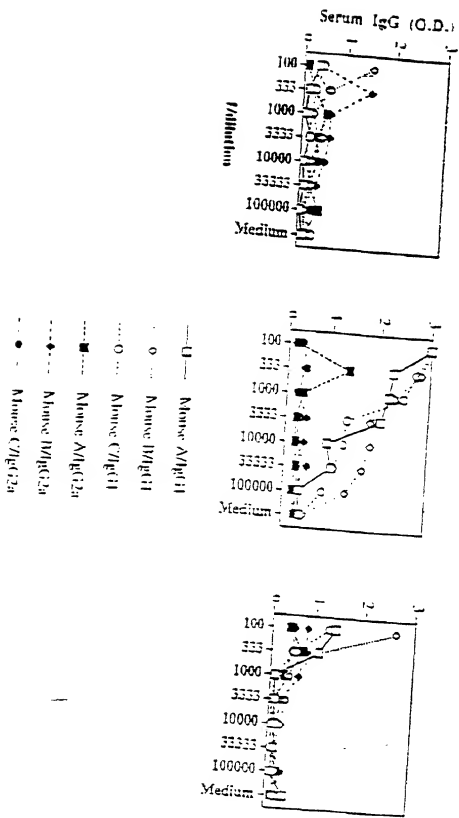


Fig. 4

Proliferation (XTT) assay for splenocyte proliferation to recombinant SWIB in vitro



Fig. 5

PRIMER SEQUENCES- CP SWIB AND CP S13

CP SWIB Nde (5' primer)

5' GATATACATATGCATCACCATCACCATCAGTCAGTCAAAAAATAAAAACTCT

CP SWIB EcoRI (3' primer)

5' CTCGAGGAATTCTTATTTACAATATGTTTGA

CP S13 Nde (5' primer)

5' GATATACATATGCATCACCATCACCATCAGTCCACCGCATCTTGAATGAT

CP S13 EcoRI (3' primer)

5' CTCGAGGAATTCTTATTTCTTACCTGC

Fig. 6

T cell line TCL-8 EBDC responds to *E. coli* expressing ribosomal S13 from *C. trachomatis* and from *C. pneumoniae*

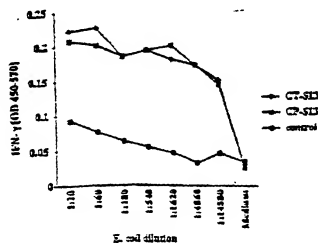


Fig. 7A

T cell line TCL-4 EBDC responds to *E. coli* expressing SWIB from *C. trachomatis* but not SWIB from *C. pneumoniae*

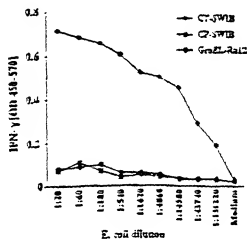
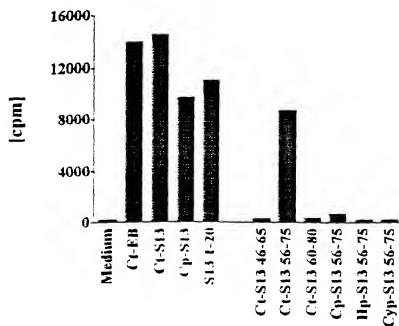


Fig. 7B

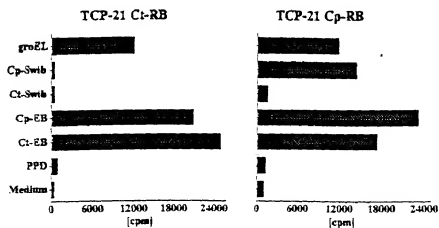
Figure 3: Identification of T cell epitopes in chlamydial ribosomal S13 protein with TCL3 EB/DC



Proliferative responses were determined by stimulating 2.5×10^4 T cells in the presence of 1×10^4 monocyte-derived dendritic cells and Ct-EB ($1 \mu\text{g/ml}$), Ct-, Cp S13 ($2 \mu\text{g/ml}$) or the respective peptide ($0.2 \mu\text{g/ml}$). Assay was harvested after 4 days with a ^3H -thymidine pulse for the last 18h.

Fig. 8

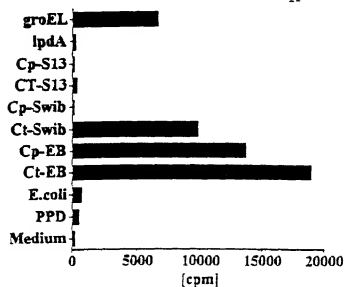
Figure 9: CP-21 T cells generated against *C. pneumoniae*-infected DC responded to recombinant Cp-Swib but not Ct-Swib



T cell lines were generated against monocyte-derived dendritic cells infected for 72h with *C. trachomatis* LGV II (Ct-RB) or *C. pneumoniae* (Cp-RB) respectively. Proliferative responses were determined by stimulating 2.5×10^4 T cells in the presence of 1×10^4 monocyte-derived dendritic cells and the respective antigen Ct-groEL 2 μ g/ml, Cp-Swib 2 μ g/ml, Ct-Swib 2 μ g/ml Cp-EB 1 μ g/ml and Ct-EB 1 μ g/ml. Assay was harvested after 4 days with a 3 H-thymidine pulse for the last 18h.

Fig. 9

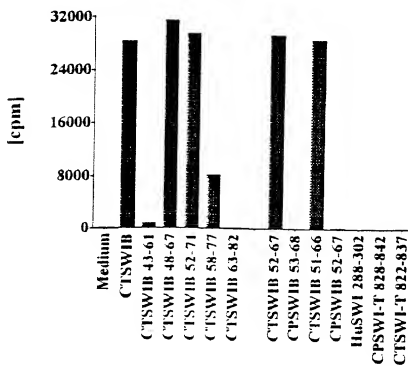
Figure 10: A primary T cell line (TCT-10 EB) from an asymptomatic donor has a *C. trachomatis*-specific Swib response



T cell line TCT-10 EB was generated by stimulating PBMC with 1 μ g/ml killed *C. trachomatis* LGV2 elementary body (EB). Proliferative responses were determined by stimulating 2.5×10^4 T cells in the presence of 1×10^4 monocyte-derived dendritic cells and the respective antigen. Assay was harvested after 4 days with a 3 H-thymidine pulse for the last 18h.

Fig. 10

Figure 11: Identification of T cell epitope in *C. trachomatis* Swib with TCL-10 EB



Proliferative responses were determined by stimulating 2.5×10^4 T cells in the presence of 1×10^4 monocyte-derived dendritic cells and Ct-Swib $2 \mu\text{g/ml}$ or the respective peptide $0.2 \mu\text{g/ml}$. Assay was harvested after 4 days with a ^3H -thymidine pulse for the last 18h.

Fig. 11

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants : Peter Probst, Ajay Bhatia, Yasir Skeiky, Steve Fling
and Jeff Maisonneuve
Filed : December 3, 1999
For : COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT
AND DIAGNOSIS OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION
Docket No. : 210121.469C4
Date : December 3, 1999

Box Patent Application
Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

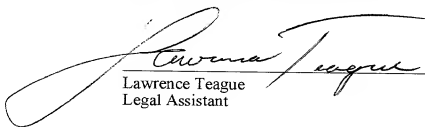
DECLARATION

Sir:

I, Lawrence Teague, in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.821(f) do hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the content of the paper entitled "Sequence Listing" and the computer readable copy contained within the floppy disk are the same.

I declare further that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true and further that these statements are made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1999.


Lawrence Teague
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SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Probst, Peter
 Bhatia, Ajay
 Skeiky, Yasir
 Fling, Steve
 Maisonneuve, Jeff

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35 40 45
Pro Thr Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys Val
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<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

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			35												

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Met	Met	Ser	Gln												
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Thr Glu Glu Glu Val Gly Arg Leu Asn Ala Leu Leu Gln Ser Asp Tyr
 50          55          60
Val Val Glu Gly Asp Leu Arg Arg Arg Val Gln Ser Asp Ile Lys Arg
 65          70          75          80
Leu Ile Thr Ile His Ala Tyr Arg Gly Gln Arg His Arg Leu Ser Leu
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Pro Val Arg Gly Gln Arg Thr Lys Thr Asn Ser Arg Thr Arg Lys Gly
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<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 13

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<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

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<213> Chlymidia trachomatis

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<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

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145				150					155					160	
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			165					170						175	
Gly	Ser	Ser	Val	Ser	Tyr	Ile	Met	Ala	Ala	Asn	His	Ala	Ala	Ser	Val
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Val	Gly	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ile	Ser	Ala	Glu	Arg	Ala	Asp	Cys	Glu	Ala
			195				200					205			
Arg	Cys	Ala	Arg	Ile	Ala	Arg	Glu	Glu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Glu	Val	Pro	Gly
			210			215					220				
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 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

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<210> 19
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 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

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 35 40 45
 Arg Phe Phe Leu Pro Lys Leu Lys Gln Ile Trp Asp Leu Leu Ala
 50 55 60
 Ile Leu Trp Arg Leu Thr Met Gln Arg Leu Trp Trp Val Leu Asp Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ser Val Arg Lys Glu Gln Ile Ala Lys Pro Ala Ala Leu Val Leu
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 Arg Glu Lys Ser Arg Tyr Ser Lys Cys Arg Glu Arg Lys Met Leu Ala
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 Arg Arg Lys Ser Leu Glu Arg Lys Pro Arg Arg Ser Arg Ala Ser Ser
 115 120 125
 Met His Ser Ser Leu Cys Ser Arg Ser Phe Trp Asn Ala Leu Pro Thr

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<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

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      35           40           45
Asn Asn Pro Asp Ile Ser Lys Thr Met Phe Asp Lys Phe Thr Arg Gln
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Tyr Val Leu Val Ser Ile Gly Arg Arg Leu Asn Thr Glu Asn Ile Gly
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      115          120          125
Asp Ala Thr Met Arg Thr Asn Val Pro Asn Ile Tyr Ala Ile Gly Asp
      130          135          140
Ile Thr Gly Lys Trp Gln Leu Ala His Val Ala Ser His Gln Gly Ile
      145          150          155          160
Ile Ala Ala Arg Asn Ile Gly Gly His Lys Glu Glu Ile Asp Tyr Ser
      165          170          175
Ala Val Pro Ser Val Ile Phe Thr Phe Pro Glu Val Ala Ser Val Gly
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tacattaaaa aacacaactg tcaggatcaa aaaaataaac gtaatatcct tcccgatcgc      180
aatcttgcca aagctctttg ctctagtgat cctatcgaca tgttccaaat gaccaaagcc      240
ctttccaaac atattgtaaa ataa                                     264

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<210> 28
<211> 87
<212> PRT
<213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

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<400> 28
Met Ser Gln Lys Asn Lys Asn Ser Ala Phe Met His Pro Val Asn Ile
      1           5           10           15
Ser Thr Asp Leu Ala Val Ile Val Gly Lys Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr
      20           25           30
Glu Ile Val Lys Lys Val Trp Glu Tyr Ile Lys Lys His Asn Cys Gln
      35           40           45
Asp Gln Lys Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu Pro Asp Ala Asn Leu Ala Lys

```

50 55 60
 Val Phe Gly Ser Ser Asp Pro Ile Asp Met Phe Gln Met Thr Lys Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ser Lys His Ile Val Lys
 85

<210> 29
 <211> 369
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 29
 atgccacgca tcattggaat tgatattcct gcaaaagaaa agttaaaaaa aagtctgaca 60
 tatattttatg gaataggatc agctcgttct gatgaaatca ttaaaaagtt gaagtttagat 120
 cctgaggcaa gagcctctga attaactgaa gaagaagtag gacgactgaa ctctctgcta 180
 caatcagaat ataccgtaga aggggatttg cgacgtcgtg ttcaatcgga tatcaaaaga 240
 ttgacgcgcca tccattctta tcgaggtcag agacatagac tttctttacc agtaagagga 300
 caacgtacaa aaactaattc tcgtactcga aaaggtaaaa gaaaaacagt cgcaggttaag 360
 aagaaataa 369

<210> 30
 <211> 122
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 30
 Met Pro Arg Ile Ile Gly Ile Asp Ile Pro Ala Lys Lys Lys Leu Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Ser Leu Thr Tyr Ile Tyr Gly Ile Gly Ser Ala Arg Ser Asp Glu
 20 25 30
 Ile Ile Lys Lys Leu Lys Leu Asp Pro Glu Ala Arg Ala Ser Glu Leu
 35 40 45
 Thr Glu Glu Glu Val Gly Arg Leu Asn Ser Leu Leu Gln Ser Glu Tyr
 50 55 60
 Thr Val Glu Gly Asp Leu Arg Arg Arg Val Gln Ser Asp Ile Lys Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ile Ala Ile His Ser Tyr Arg Gly Gln Arg His Arg Leu Ser Leu
 85 90 95
 Pro Val Arg Gly Gln Arg Thr Lys Thr Asn Ser Arg Thr Arg Lys Gly
 100 105 110
 Lys Arg Lys Thr Val Ala Gly Lys Lys Lys
 115 120

<210> 31
 <211> 10
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in the lab

<400> 31
 Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu
 1 5 10

<210> 32
 <211> 53
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 32
 Leu Cys Val Ser His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile
 20 25 30
 Leu Phe Val Asn Lys Met Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr
 35 40 45
 Lys Ala Asn Met Gly
 50

<210> 33
 <211> 161
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 33
 atctttgtgt gtctcataaag cgcagagcgg ctgcggctgt ctgtagcadc atcggaggaa 60
 ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gtttgtcaac aaaatgctgg 120
 caaaaccggt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg a 161

<210> 34
 <211> 53
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 34
 Leu Cys Val Ser His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile
 20 25 30
 Leu Phe Val Asn Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr
 35 40 45
 Lys Ala Asn Met Gly
 50

<210> 35
 <211> 55
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 35
 gatatacata tgcataccca tcaccatcac atgagtcaaa aaaaataaaa actct 55

<210> 36
 <211> 33
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 36
 ctcgaggaat tcttatttta caatatgttt gga 33

<210> 37
 <211> 53
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 37
 gatatacata tgcatacacca tcaccatcac atgccacgca tcattggaat gat 53

<210> 38
 <211> 30
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 38
 ctcgaggaat tcttatttct tcttacctgc 30

<210> 39
 <211> 16
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in the lab

<400> 39
 Lys Arg Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Thr
 1 5 10 15

<210> 40
 <211> 16
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> made in the lab

<400> 40
 Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu Pro Asp Ala Asn Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Ser
 1 5 10 15

<210> 41
 <211> 15
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> made in the lab

<400> 41
 Lys Glu Tyr Ile Asn Gly Asp Lys Tyr Phe Gln Gln Ile Phe Asp
 1 5 10 15

<210> 42

<211> 16
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> made in the lab

<400> 42
 Lys Lys Ile Ile Ile Pro Asp Ser Lys Leu Gln Gly Val Ile Gly Ala
 1 5 10 15

<210> 43
 <211> 15
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> made in the lab

<400> 43
 Lys Lys Leu Leu Val Pro Asp Asn Asn Leu Ala Thr Ile Ile Gly
 1 5 10 15

<210> 44
 <211> 509
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 44
 ggagctcgaa ttccggcacga gaggcctat tgttttcag gctttgtctg atgatagcga 60
 taccgtacgt gagattgctg tacaagtagc tgttatgtat ggttctagtt gcttactcgc 120
 cgcgctgggc gatttagcga aaaatgattc ttctattcaa gtacgcacga ctgcttatcg 180
 tgctgcagcc gtgttgagga tacaagatct tgtgcctcat ttacgagttg tagtccaaaa 240
 tacacaatta gatggaacgg aaagaagaga agcttgagga tctttatgtg ttcttactcg 300
 gccctatagt ggtgtattaa ctggcataga tcaagcttta atgacctgtg agatgttaaa 360
 ggaatatcct gaaaagtgtg cggaaagaaca gattcgtaca ttattggctg cagatcatcc 420
 agaagtcgac gtactactt tacagatcat tctgagagga ggtagagtat tccggtcatc 480
 ttctataatg gaatcgggtc tcgtgcccg 509

<210> 45
 <211> 481
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<220>
 <221> unsure
 <222> (23)
 <223> n=A,T,C or G

<400> 45
 gatccgaatt cggcacgagg cantatttac tcccaacatt acggttccaa ataagcgata 60
 aggtcttcta ataaggaagt taatgtaaga ggctttttta ttgcttttcg taaggtagta 120
 ttgcaaccgc acgcgattga atgatacgca agccatttcc atcatggaaa agaacccttg 180
 gacaaaaata caaaggaggt tcactcctaa ccagaaaaag ggagagttag ttccatggg 240
 ttttccttat atacaccgt ttcacacaaat taggagccgc gtctagtatt tggaaataca 300

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attgtcccca agcgaatttt gtctctgttt cagggatttc tcttaattgt tctgtcagcc 360
atccgctat ggtaacgcaa ttagctgttag taggaagatc aactccaaa aggtcataga 420
aatcagaaa ctcataaggc cctgcagcaa taacaacatt cttgtctgag tgagcgaatt 480
g

```

```

<210> 46
<211> 427
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (20)
<223> n=A,T,C or G

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<400> 46
gatccgaatt cggcacgagn tttttcttgt tttttcttag tttttagtgt tcccgagca 60
ataacacaga tcaagaacg gccattcagt ttaggctctg actcaacaaa acctatgtcc 120
tctaagccct gacacattct ttgaacaacc ttatgcgcgt gtctgggata agccaactct 180
cgccccgaa acatacaaga aacctttact ttatttctct tctcaataaa ggctctagct 240
tgcttttgtt tctgaagaaa gtcgttatca tcatatttag gcttaagctt aacctctttg 300
atacgcactt ggtgctgtgc tttcttacta tcttttctct ttttagttat gtctgaacga 360
tacttccctg agtccatgat ttgacacaca ggaggctctg agtttgaagc aacctcgtgc 420
cgaatttc

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<210> 47
<211> 600
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (522)
<223> n=A,T,C or G

```

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<400> 47
gatccgaatt cggcacgaga tgcttctatt acaattggtt tggatgcgga aaaagcttac 60
cagctttatt tagaaaagtt gggagatcaa attcttggtg gaattgctga tactattgtt 120
gatagtacag tccaagatat tttagacaaa atcacacag acccttctct aggtttgttg 180
aaagctttta acaactttcc aatcactaat aaaattcaat gcaacgggtt attcactccc 240
aggaacattg aaactttatt aggaggaaat gaaataggaa aattcacagt cacaccctaa 300
agctctggga gcatgttctt agtctcagca gatattattg catcaagaat ggaaggcggc 360
gttgttctag ctttgggtacg agaaggtgat tctaagccct acgcgattag ttatggatac 420
tcatcaggcg ttcttaattt atgtagtcta agaaccagaa ttattaatat aggtattgact 480
ccgacaacgt attcattacg tgtagcggtt ttgaaaagcg gngtggatg ggttaatgcc 540
ctttctaagt gcaatgatat tttaggaata acaaatcttc taatgtatct tttttggagg 600

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```

<210> 48
<211> 600
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

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```

<400> 48
ggagctcgaa ttccggcaga gctctatgaa tatccaattc tctaaactgt tcggataaaa 60
atgatgcagg aattaggctc acactatctt tttttgttcc gcaaatgatt gatttttaaa 120

```

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cgtttgatgt gtatactatg tcgtgtaagc ctttttggtt acttctgaca ctgaccccc 180
atccagaaga taaattggat tgcgggtcta ggtcagcaag taacactttt ttccctaaaa 240
attgggcca a gttgcaccc acgttttagag aaagtgttgt ttttccagtt cctcccttaa 300
aagagcaaaa aactaagggt tgcaaatcaa ctccaacgtt agagtaagtt atctattcag 360
ccttgaaaa catgtctttt ctagacaaga taagcataat caaagccttt tttagcttta 420
aactgttttc ctctaatatt tcaagaacag gagagtctgg gaataatcct aaaagatttt 480
ctattgtgtc aagcagtcct agaattagtg agacactttt atggttagagt tctaaaggag 540
aatttaagaa agttactttt tccttgttta ctcgatattt taggttctaatt tcgggggaat 600

```

<210> 49

<211> 600

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 49

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gatccgaatt cggcacgaga tgcttctatt acaattgggt tggatgcgga aaaagcttac 60
cagcttaatt tgaaaaagtt gggagatcaa attcttggtg gaattgctga tactattggt 120
gatagtacag tccaagatat tttagacaaa atcacaacag accctctctt aggtttggtt 180
aaagctttta acaactttcc aatcactaat aaattcactt gcaacgggtt attcactccc 240
agggaacattg aaactttatt aggaggaact gaaataggaa aattcacagt cacacccaaa 300
agctctggga gcatgttctt agtctcagca gatattattg catcaagaat ggaaggcggc 360
gttggtctag ctttggtagc agaaggtagt tctaagccct argcgattag ttatggatac 420
tcatcaggcg ttcttaattt atgtagtcta agaaccagaa ttattaatac aggtattgact 480
ccgacaacgt attcattacg tgtaggcggt ttagaaggcg gtgtggtagt gggttaatgcc 540
ctttctaatt gcaatgatat tttaggaata acaaatactt ctaatgtatc ttttttgag 600

```

<210> 50

<211> 406

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 50

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gatccgaatt cggcacgagt tcttagcttg ctttaattac taattaacca aactaaaggg 60
gctatcaaat agcttattca gtctttcatt agttaaacga tcttttctag ccatgactca 120
tcttatgttc ttcagctata aaaaactctt ttaaaacttg atatgctgta atcaaatcat 180
cattaaaccac aacataatca aattcgttag cggcagcaat ttcgacagcg ctatgctcta 240
atctttcttt ctcttgaaaa tctttctctg aatcccgagc attcaaacgg cgctcaagtt 300
cttcttgaga gggagcttga ataaaaatgt gactgcggcg ttttctctt tcagagccaa 360
agctccttgt acatcaatca cggctatgca gtctcgtgcc gaattc 406

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<210> 51

<211> 602

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 51

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gatccgaatt cggcacgaga tatttttagac aaaatcacaa cagacccttc tctaggtttg 60
ttgaaagctt ttaacaactt tccaatcact aataaaatc aatgcaacgg gttattcact 120
cccaggaaca ttgaaacttt attaggagga actgaaatag gaaaattcac agtcacaccc 180
aaaagctctg ggagcatggt cttagtctca ttgcatacag aatggaaggc 240
ggcgttgttc tagctttggt acgagaaggt gattctaagc cctacgcgat tagttatgga 300
tactcatcag cggttctctaa tttatgtagt ctaagaacca gaattattaa tacaggattg 360
actccgacaa cgtattcatt acgtgtaggc gggttagaaa cgggtgtgtg atgggttaat 420
gccttttcta atggcfaatga tatttttaga ataacaaata cttctaattg atcttttttg 480
gaggtaatac ctcaaaacaa cgcttaaaaa atttttattg gatttttctt ataggtttta 540

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tatttagaga aaaaggttcg aattacgggg ttgtttatgc aaaataaact cgtgccgaat 600
tc 602

<210> 52
<211> 145
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 52
gatccgaatt cggcacgagc tcgtgccgat gtgttcaaca gcatccatag gatgggcagt 60
caaatatact ccaagtaatt cttttctctc tttaacaac tccttaggag agcggttgat 120
aacattttca gctcgtgcgc aattc 145

<210> 53
<211> 450
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 53
gatccgaatt cggcacgagg taatcggcac cgcactgctg acactcatct cctcagagtc 60
gatcaaaccc acacttggga caagtaacct caacataacg gtccgctaaa aacttccctt 120
cttcctcaga atacagctgt tcggtcacct gattctctac cagtcgcggt tcctgcaagt 180
ttcgatagaa atcttgcaca atagcaggat gataagcggt cgtagttctg gaaaagaaat 240
ctacagaaat tcccaatttc ttgaaggat ctttatgaag cttatgatac atgtcgcacat 300
attcttgata ccccatgcct gccaaactctg cattaaaggt aattgagatt ccgtattcat 360
cagaaccaca aatatacaaa acctctttgc cttgtagctc ctgaaaacgc gcataaacat 420
ctgcaggcaa ataagcctcg tgcggaattc 450

<210> 54
<211> 716
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 54
gatcgaaatt cggcacgagc ggcacgagtt ttctgatagc gatttacaat cctttattca 60
acttttgcct agagaggcac actatactaa gaagtctctt ggtgtgtggt cacagtcctg 120
tcgtcagggg attctgctag aggggttaggg gaaaaaaccc ttattactat gaccatgcgc 180
atgtggaatt acattccata gaactttcgca tcattcccaa catttacaca gctctacacc 240
tcttaagaag aggtgacgtg gattgggtgg ggcagccttg gcaccaaggg attccttttg 300
agcttcggac tacctctgct ctctacaccc attaccctgt agatggcaca ttctggctta 360
ttcttaatcc caaagatcct gtactttcct ctctatctaa tcgtcgcga ttgattgctg 420
ccatccaaaa ggaaaaactg gtgaagcaag ctttaggaac acaatatcga gtactgaaa 480
gctctccatc tccagaggga atcatagctc atcaagaagc ttctactcct ttctctggga 540
aaattacttt gatatacccc aataatatta cgcgctgtca gcgtttggcc gaggtatcca 600
aaaaatgac gacaaggagc acgctaaatt tgtacatacc ccaaatcaa tcagcatctc 660
aggcaaatgg aatatcaaag taaacagtat acaactgggg atctcgtgcc gaattc 716

<210> 55
<211> 463
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 55
tctcaaatcc ttgctttgaa taatccagat atttcaaaaa ccatgttcga taaattcacc 60
cgacaaggac tcggtttctg actagaagcc tctgtatcaa atattgagga tataggagat 120

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cgcgcttcggt taactatcaa tgggaatgtc gaagaatagc attacgttct cgtatctata 180
ggacgcgctt  tgaatcaga aaatatgggc ttggataaag ctggtgttat ttgtgatgaa 240
cgcgaggatca tcctaccaga tggcacaatg cgcacaaacg tacctaacat ttatgctatt 300
ggagatataca caggaaaatg gcaacttgcc catgtagctt ctcatcaagg aatcatgca 360
gcacggaata taggtggcca taaagaggaa atcgattact ctgctgtccc ttctgtgata 420
tttaccttcc ctgaagtcgc ttcagtaggc ctctcccccag cag 463

```

<210> 56

<211> 829

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 56

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gtactatggy atcattagtt ggaagacagg ctccgggattt ttctggtaaa gccgttgttt 60
gtggagaaaga gaaagaaatc tctctagcag actttcgtgg taagtatgta gtgctcttct 120
tttatccctaa agattttacc tatgtttgtc ctacagaatt acatgctttt caagatgat 180
tggttagattt tgaagagcat ggtgcagtcg tccttggttg ctccgttgac gacattgaga 240
cacattctcg ttggctcact gtacgagag atcgaggagg gatagaggga acagaatatc 300
ctctgttagc agaccctctt tttaaaatc cagaagcttt ttgtgttttg aatcctgaag 360
gatcgctcgc tttaaagact actttcctta tgcataaaca tggggttatt cgtcatcgcg 420
ttatcaatga tcttctctta gggcgcttcca ttgacgagga attgcgattt tagattcat 480
tgatcttctt tgagaaccac ggaattggtt gtccagctaa ctggcggttct ggagagcggt 540
gaatgggtgc ttctgaagag ggattaaaag aatacttcca gacgatggat taagcatctt 600
tgaaagttaag aaagtgcgtac agatcttgat ctgaaaagag aagaaggcctt ttttaatttc 660
tgcagagagc cagcgaggct tcaataatgt tgaagtctcc gacacccagg aatgctaaag 720
cgacgatatt agttagttaa gtctgagtat taaggaaaag aaggcccaag aaatagctat 780
caataaagaa gcccttcttc ttgactctaa agaattagat gtctgatacc 829

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<210> 57

<211> 1537

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 57

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acatcaagaa atagcggact cgcctttagt gaaaaaagct gaggagcaga ttaatcaagc 60
acaacaagat attcaaaaga tcacacctag tggtttggat attcctatcg ttggtccgag 120
tggttcagct gcttcgcgag gaagtgcggc aggagcgctg aaatcctcta acaattcagg 180
aagaatttcc ttgttcttg atgatgtaga caatgaaatg gcagcgattg caatgcaagg 240
ttttcgatct atgatcgaac aatttaagt aaacaactct gcaacagcta aagagctaca 300
agctatggag gctcagctga ctgcgagtgc agatcaactg gttgtgcggg attggcgagct 360
cccagccgaa atacaagcaa tcaaagatgc tcttgcgcaa gctttgaaac aaccatcagc 420
agatgggttta gctacagcta tgggacaagt ggcttttcca gctgccaaag ttggaggagg 480
ctccgcagga acagctggca ctgtccagat gaatgtaaaa cagctttaca agacagcgtt 540
ttcttcgact tcttccagct cttatgcagc agcaacttcc gatggatatt ctgcttacaa 600
aacactgaac tctttatatt ccgaaagcag aagcgcgctg cagtcagcta ttatgcaaac 660
tgcaaatccc gcgctttcca gaagcgtttc tctgtctggc atagaaagtc aaggagcgag 720
tgcagatgct agccaaaagag cagcagaaac tattgtcaga gatagccaaa cgttaggtga 780
tgtatatagc cgcttacagg ttctggattc tttgatgtct acgattgtga gcaatccgca 840
agcaaatcaa gaagagatta tgcagaagct cagggcatct attagcaaaag ctccacaatt 900
tggttatcct gctgttcaga attctgtgga tagcttgcag aagtttgtcg cacaaattgga 960
aagagagatt ttgtgatggg aacgtagctc cgcagaatct caagagaatg cgttttagaa 1020
acagcccgct tcatctcaac aggtgttggt tctcatctct tctctattct ctggttatct 1080
ttcttaacct gtgattgaag tttgtgaatt gagggggagc caaaaaagaa tttctttttt 1140
ggctcttttt tcttttcaaa ggaatctcgt gctacagaa gctctttcaa taataagttc 1200
ttagtccaa aagaagaaaa tatataaaag aaaaaacttc taattcatct aaaaagtgct 1260

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```

cggcagactt  cgtggaaaat  gtctgtaaag  ctggaggggg  atcagcagaa  agatgcaaga  1320
tatccgagaa  aaaaggctca  ggctcgtgcc  gaattcggca  cgagactacg  aaagaaaggt  1380
ctttcttttc  ggaatctgtc  attggaatctg  cgtaagactt  aaagtctcgc  aacacaggct  1440
ctgtctcttc  tttaggttcc  ttgcgcgaga  aaaaattttc  caagtaacaa  gaagattttc  1500
ttttacagcc  ggcattccgc  ttctcgcgaa  gtataac      1537

```

<210> 58

<211> 463

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 58

```

tctcaaatcc  ttgctttgaa  taatccagat  atttcaaaaa  ccatgttcga  taaattcacc  60
cgacaaggac  tccgtttcgt  actagaagcc  tctgtatcaa  atattgagga  tataggagat  120
cgcgttcgtt  taactatcaa  tgggaatgtc  gaagaatacg  attacgttct  cgtatctata  180
ggacgcgcgt  tgaatacaga  aaatatggc  ttggataaaag  ctgggtgttat  ttgtgatgaa  240
cgcggaagtca  tccctaccga  tgccacaatg  cgcacaaacg  tacctaacat  ttatgctatt  300
ggagatataca  caggaaaatg  gcaacttgcc  catgtagctt  etcatcaagg  aatcattgca  360
gcacggaata  taggtggcca  taaagaggaa  atcgattact  ctgctgtccc  ttctgtgatc  420
tttaccttcc  ctgaagtcgc  ttcagtaggc  ctctccccaa  cag          463

```

<210> 59

<211> 552

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 59

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acattctctc  tgctctctgc  ggccatccac  aaattgaggt  aaccttcgat  attgatgcca  60
acggaatttt  acacgtttct  gctaaagatg  ctgctagtag  acgcgaacaa  aaaaaccgta  120
ttgaagcaag  ctctggatta  aaagaagatg  aaattacaaca  aatgatccgc  gatgcagagc  180
ttcataaaga  ggaagacaaa  caacgaaaaag  aagcttctga  tgtgaaaaat  gaagccgatg  240
gaatgatctt  tagagccgaa  aaagctgtga  aagattacca  cgacaaaatt  cctgcagaac  300
ttgttaaaga  aattgaagag  catattgaga  aagtagcgca  agcaatcaaa  gaagatgctt  360
ccacaacagc  tatcaaagca  gcttctgatg  agtttagtag  tcgtatgcaa  aaaaaccgag  420
aagctatgca  ggctcaatcc  gcattccgca  cagcatcttc  tgcagcgaa  gctcaaggag  480
ggccaaacat  taactccgaa  gatctgaaaa  aacatagttt  cagcacacga  cctccagcag  540
gaggaaagcg  ct          552

```

<210> 60

<211> 1180

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 60

```

atctctagcg  taaaactgct  tactgggtcag  ataaaaacca  tacagaagca  acacgtactt  60
cttttaggag  aaaaaactta  taatgctaga  aaaatcctga  gtaaggatca  cttctcctca  120
acaacttttt  catcttggat  agagttagtt  tttagaacta  agtcttctgc  ttacaagtct  180
cttgcatatt  acgagctttt  tataaacctc  cccaacaaaa  ctctacaaaa  agagtttcaa  240
tcgatcccc  ataaatccgc  atatattttg  gccgtagaaa  aaggcgattt  aaaaaccag  300
gtcgatgtga  tagggaaagt  atgtggaatc  tcgtgccgaa  ttccgcacga  gcggcacgag  360
gatgtagagt  aattagttaa  agagctgcat  aattatgaca  aagcatggaa  aacgcattcg  420
tgggtaccaa  gagacttacg  atttagctaa  gtcgtattct  ttgggtgaag  cgatagatat  480
tttaaaacag  tgtcctactg  tgcgtttcga  tcaaacgggt  gatgtgtctg  ttaaatagg  540
gatcgatcca  agaaagagtg  atcagcaaat  tcgtggttcg  gttcttttac  ctcacggtag  600
aggtaaggtt  ttgcgaattt  tagtttttgc  tgctggagat  aaggctgcag  aggctattga  660

```

```

agcaggagcgc gactttgttg gtagcgacga cttggtagaa aaaatcaaa gttgtaggg 720
tgacttcgat gttgcgggtt ccactcccga tatgatgaga gaggtcgga agctaggaaa 780
agtttttagt ccaagaaaac ttatgcctac gcctaagacc ggaactgtaa caacagatgt 840
ggttaaaact attgcgggaac tgcgaaaagg taaaattgaa tttaaagctg atcgagctgg 900
tgtatgcaac gtcggaggtg cgaagctttc tttcgatagt gcgcaaatca aagaaaatgt 960
tgaagcggtt gttgcgacct tagttaaagc taagcccgcga actgctaaag gacaatat 1020
agtttaattc actatttctt cgaccatggg gccaggggtt accgtgtgata tatgggagtt 1080
gattgcgtta taattctaag tttaaaggag aaaaatgaaa gaagagaaaa agttgtgtgt 1140
tcgcgaggtt gaagaaaaag taaccgcttc tcggcacgag 1180

```

<210> 61

<211> 1215

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 61

```

attacagcgt gtcgaggtta cgacatcatt gcatgatgct tttgatggga ttgatgcggc 60
attccttata gggtcagttc ctgagggccc aggaatggag agaagagatc ttctaaagaa 120
aaatggggag attgttgcta cgcaaggaaa agctttgaac acaacagcca agcgggatgc 180
aaagattttt gttgttgga accctgtgaa taccatattg tggatagcaa tgaatcatgc 240
tccagatta ttgagaaaag actttcatgc gatgctacga ttggaccaga atcgatatga 300
tagcatgcta tcgcatagag cgaagatacc tttatcggtt gtatcacaag ttgtggtttg 360
gggaatcac tcgcgcaaac aagtgcctga tttacgcaa gctctgatta atgacgcgtc 420
tatcgagag acgatagcgg atcgtgattg gttagagaat attatggtgc cttctgtaca 480
gagtcgtggt agtcagtaga ttgaagcacg agggaagtct tcggcagctt ctgcagcacg 540
agcttttagca gaggctgttc gatcaatata tcagccaaaa gaaggactgc tgccgaattc 600
ggcacgagta tcgaaattgc aggcattttc agtgaatggt cgtatgctta taaactacgt 660
ggtagacact tgaagcttca aaagtgttgc acagattctt acatcgaga ccttattct 720
aagaataact actcccctca actatttgga tcccctaacc aagaaaagga ttacgcat 780
agttacctga aatatgagga ttttgactgg gaaggcgaca ctcttttga ctttccaaaa 840
gaaaattact tcattttaga aatgcatgtt cggctattca cccgagatcc gcttcccag 900
gtttcccatc ctggaacttt ccttggtatc atcgaaaaaa tagaccacct caaacacta 960
ggcgtttcat cagttgaact ccttctatc ttcgaaatcg atgaaacctg ccatccatt 1020
aaaaatcagg acttccccca cctgtgtaac tattgggggtt attcttcggt gatattttt 1080
tgcccccttc gccgttatac ttatggggga gacccttgcg ctccggcccg agagtctcaag 1140
actcttgtca aagcgttaca ccgtgcggga atcgaaagta ttctcgatgt cgttttcaat 1200
catacagcgt ttgaa 1215

```

<210> 62

<211> 688

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 62

```

gtggatccaa aaaagaatct aaaaagccat acaagattg cgttacttct tgcgatgcct 60
ctaacaacttt atcagcgtca tctttgagaa gcatctcaat gagcgtcttt tcttctctag 120
catgcgcgac atccgcttct tcatgttctg tgaatatgc atagtcttca ggattgaaa 180
atccaaagta ctcagatcat ccacgaattt tctctctagc gatacgtgga atttgactct 240
cataagaata caaagcagcc actcctgcag ctaagaatcc tctgtacac caccgcata 300
aagtgcgtac tttcgttttt gctgcttca taggtcatg agcctctaac tcttctggag 360
taactcctag agcaaacaca aactgcttcc acaaatcaat atgattaggg taaccgttt 420
cttcatccat caagtctatc acaataact tcagcgcttc taatcatcg caacgactat 480
gaatcgaga taaatattta ggaaggctt tgatattgaa ataagtct ttggcacgag 540
cctgtaattg ccttttagta agctccccct tcgaccattt cacataaaac gtgtgttcta 600
gcatatgctt attttgaata attaaatcta actgatctaa aaattcata aacacctcca 660

```


tcatttcttt tcttgactcc acgtaacc

688

<210> 63

<211> 269

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 63

```

atgttgaaat cacacaagct gttcctaata atgtctacggt aggatctccc tatcctgttg 60
aaattactgc tacaggtaaa agggattgtg ttgatgttat cattaactcag caattaccat 120
gtgaagcaga gttcgtacgc agtgcaccag cgacaactcc tactgctgat ggtaagctag 180
tttggaaaat tgaccgctta ggacaaggcg aaaagagtaa aattactgta tgggtaaaac 240
ctcttaaaaga aggttgctgc ttacagct 269

```

<210> 64

<211> 1339

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 64

```

cttttattat ggctctgtgg gatgatgtca acgatatcga cctgctatct cgaggagatt 60
ttaaaattgt tatacagacg gctccagagg agatgcattg attagcggac tttttggctc 120
ccccggcgaa ggcattctgtt attctctccg cctgggaagc tggtagctgc cgttacaaac 180
agctagttaa tctctaggaa acatttctgg acctatgcc atcacattgg ctccgtgatc 240
cacatagaga gtttctcccg taattgcgct agctagggga gagactaaga aggcgtgctc 300
tgccgctact tgctcagctt ccattggaga aggtagtggg gccagctctt ggtagtaact 360
caccattctc tcaataaact caatagcttt tcttgcacgg ctagttaagt gccctgccga 420
gatagtatct actcggactc cccaacgtcg gccggtctcc caagccagta cttttctatc 480
actttctaaa gcagcttttg ctgcgttcat tctcccgcca taccctggaa cagcacgcat 540
ggaagcaaga taagcttagg agatggtgct agctcctgca ttcataattg ggccaaaatg 600
agagagaagg ctgataaagg agtagctgga tgtacttaag gcggcaagat agcctttacg 660
agaggatata agtaatggtt tagcaatttc cggactgttt gctaaagagt gaacaagaat 720
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aagatctttg taacgtttat tttccaaaat ttctcgagga atatcttctg ggggtgcgaa 840
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agatgcattg aatttttcta actcccaaga ttgagagaaa attttataga taggaaccca 960
gggtcccaaca agtatggttg cgctcgtctc tgctaacatt ttggcaatgc cccagccata 1020
ccgcttatca tgccttatgc cggctatgaa agcaattttt cctgttaaat caattttcaa 1080
catgagctaa ccccatcttg tcttcttgag agaggagagt agcagattct ttaattattga 1140
gaaacggggc tcataatata taaggagttag attcactggc tggatccagg tttctagagt 1200
aaagagtttc cttgtcaaat tcttatatgg gttagagtaa tcaactgttt tcaagtatt 1260
tatgtttatt ttaaaaatat ttgttttaac aactgtttaa tagttttaat ttttaaagt 1320
tgaaaaacag gttttatat 1339

```

<210> 65

<211> 195

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 65

```

Met Gly Ser Leu Val Gly Arg Gln Ala Pro Asp Phe Ser Gly Lys Ala
          5                      10                      15

```

```

Val Val Cys Gly Glu Glu Lys Glu Ile Ser Leu Ala Asp Phe Arg Gly
          20                      25                      30

```

Lys Tyr Val Val Leu Phe Phe Tyr Pro Lys Asp Phe Thr Tyr Val Cys
 35 40 45
 Pro Thr Glu Leu His Ala Phe Gln Asp Arg Leu Val Asp Phe Glu Glu
 50 55 60
 His Gly Ala Val Val Leu Gly Cys Ser Val Asp Asp Ile Glu Thr His
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Arg Trp Leu Thr Val Ala Arg Asp Ala Gly Gly Ile Glu Gly Thr
 85 90 95
 Glu Tyr Pro Leu Leu Ala Asp Pro Ser Phe Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala Phe
 100 105 110
 Gly Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr Phe Leu
 115 120 125
 Ile Asp Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg His Ala Val Ile Asn Asp Leu Pro
 130 135 140
 Leu Gly Arg Ser Ile Asp Glu Glu Leu Arg Ile Leu Asp Ser Leu Ile
 145 150 155 160
 Phe Phe Glu Asn His Gly Met Val Cys Pro Ala Asn Trp Arg Ser Gly
 165 170 175
 Glu Arg Gly Met Val Pro Ser Glu Glu Gly Leu Lys Glu Tyr Phe Gln
 180 185 190
 Thr Met Asp
 195

<210> 66

<211> 520

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 66

gatccgaatt cggcacgagg aggaatggaa gggccctccg attttaaatc tgctaccatg 60
 ccattcacta gaaactccat aacagcgggt ttctctgatg gcgagtaaga agcaagcatt 120
 tgatgtaaat tagcgcaatt agagggggat gaggttactt ggaatatataa ggagcggaagc 180
 gatgaaggag atgtatttgc tctggaagca aagggtttctg aagctaacag aacattgcgt 240
 cctccaacaa tcgcctgagg attctggctc atcagttgat gctttgcctg aatgagagcg 300
 gacttaagtt tcccatcaga gggagctatt tgaattagat aatcaagagc tagatccttt 360
 attgtggggt cagaaaaattt acttgtgagc gcatcgagaa ttctgtcaga agaagaatca 420
 tcattcgaacg aatttttcaa tcttcgaaaa tcttctccag agacttcgga aagattctct 480
 gtgaaacgat ctccaagagg agtatcgctt ttttctctg 520

<210> 67

<211> 276

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 67

```

gatccgaatt cggcaccgagg tattgaagga gaagatctg actcgatcta tgaatcatg 60
atgcctatct atgaagtatt gaatatggat ctagaacac gaagatcttt tgcggtacag 120
caagggcact atcaggacc aagagcttca gattatgacc tcccacgtgc tagcgactat 180
gatttgctta gaagcccata tctactcca cttttgcctt ctatagatca gctacagaat 240
atggatgtag aagcagggtt ccgtgaggca gtttat 276

```

<210> 68

<211> 248

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 68

```

gatccgaatt cggcaccgagg tgttcaagaa tatgtccttc aagaatgggt taaattgaaa 60
gatctaccgg tagaagattt gctagaaaaa cgatatcaga aattccgaac gataggctta 120
tatgaactt cttctgaaag cgattctgag gcataagaag catttagttt tattcgggtt 180
ttctctttta tccatattag ggctaacgat aacgtctcaa gcagaaattt tttctctagg 240
tcttattg 248

```

<210> 69

<211> 715

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> unsure

<222> (34)

<223> n=A,T,C or G

<400> 69

```

gatccgaatt cggcaccgaga aggtagatcc gatntcagca aaagtgtcc taaaggaaga 60
ttccttcggt atcctgcagc aaataaagggt gcacactcca tctcggacag tttgagcttt 120
attttcatat agttttcgac ggaactcttt attaaactcc caaaaccgaa tgttagtctg 180
gtgggtgatg cctatatggt aaggggaggtt ttggccttcg agaatttgg tgatcatttt 240
ttgtacgaca aaattagcta atgcagggaac ctctgggggg aagtatgcat ctgatgttcc 300
atctttttcg atgctagcaa cagggaacaaa ataactctct atttgtagt gggatcttaa 360
gcctccgcac atgccccaa ca tgatcgctgc tgtagcattg ggaaggaaa aacacagatc 420
tacggttaaga gctgtcctcg gagagcctaa tttaaaatcg atgattgagg tgtgaatttg 480
aggcgcatgc gctgccgaaa acatggatcc tgcagaaaca gggacctgat agatttcagc 540
gaaaacatcc accggtaatat ccmataattag taagaaggag atagggtctg aactcttgaa 600
tggtagagcc ggtatagcgc tctagcatgt cacaggcgat tgtttcttcg ctgatttttt 660
tatgttgatg ggtcataaat cacagatatt ataatggta gagaactctt ttttc 715

```

<210> 70

<211> 323

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 70

```

gatccgaatt cggcaccgagc agaacgtaaa cagcacactt aaaccgtgta tgagggttaa 60
cactgtttgg caagcaaaaca accattcttc ttccacatc gttcttacc ataccttga 120
ggagcaatcc aacattctct cctgcacgac cttctgggag ttcttttctg aacatttcaa 180
ccccagtaac aatcgtttct ttagtatctc taagaccgac caactgaact ttatcgaaa 240
ctttaacaat tccacgtca atacgtccag ttaactacagt tctcgtccg gagatagaga 300

```

acacgtcctc aatgggcatt aag

323

<210> 71

<211> 715

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 71

```

gatccgaatt  cggcaccgagg  aaaaaaagat  tctctaacca  ttataatata  tgtgatttat  60
gacccatcaa  cataaaaaaa  tcagcgaaga  aacaatcgcc  tgtgacatgc  tagagcggct  120
ataccggctc  taccattcaa  gagttccagc  cctatctect  tcttactaat  tttgggtatt  180
acgtggatgt  tttcgctgaa  atctatcagg  tccctgtttc  tcgaggatcc  atgttttcgg  240
gcagcgcgatg  cgcctcaaat  tcacacctca  atcctcgatt  ttaaatagg  ctctccagga  300
gcagctotta  ccgtagatct  gtgttctttc  ctccccaatg  ctacagcagc  gatcatgttg  360
ggcatgtgcg  gaggcttaag  atccactac  caaataggag  attattttgt  cctctgtgtc  420
agcatccgaa  aagatggaac  atcagatgca  tacttcccc  cagaggcccc  tgcattagct  480
aattttgtcg  tacaaaaaat  gatcaccaat  attctcgaag  ccaaaaaacct  cctctaccat  540
ataggcatca  cccacacgac  taacattcgg  ttttgggagt  ttaataaaga  gttccgtcga  600
aaactatata  aaaataaagc  tcaaactgtc  gagatggagt  gtgccacctt  atttctgca  660
ggataccgaa  ggaatcttcc  tttaggagca  cttttgtcta  tatcggtatc  acctt  715

```

<210> 72

<211> 641

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> unsure

<222> (550)

<223> n=A,T,C or G

<221> unsure

<222> (559)

<223> n=A,T,C or G

<221> unsure

<222> (575)

<223> n=A,T,C or G

<221> unsure

<222> (583)

<223> n=A,T,C or G

<221> unsure

<222> (634)

<223> n=A,T,C or G

<221> unsure

<222> (638)

<223> n=A,T,C or G

<400> 72

```

gatccgaatt  cggcaccgaga  tctcctcgag  ctccgatcaaa  cccacacttg  ggacaagtac  60
ctacaacata  acggctcgct  aaaaactctc  cttctctctc  agaatacagc  tgttcgggtca  120
cctgattctc  taccagtcgc  cgttctctgca  agtttcgata  gaaatcttgc  acaatagcag  180
gatgataagc  gtccgtagtt  ctggaaaaga  aatctacaga  aatcccaaat  ttcttgaagg  240
tatctttatg  aagctttatga  tacatgtcga  catattcttg  ataccctatg  cctgccaact  300
ctgcattaa  ggtaattgct  attccgtatt  catcagaacc  acaaatatag  aaaactctt  360
tgccctgtag  tctctgaaaa  cgcgcataaa  catctgcagg  caaataaaga  ccggtaatat  420
gtccaaaatg  caaaggacca  tttcgctaag  gcaacgcaga  agtaataaga  atacgggaag  480

```

```

attccactat ttcacgtcgc tccagttgta cagagaagga tctttttctc tggatgttcc 540
gaaaccttgn tctcttcgnc tctctcctgt agcanacaaa tgnctctctc gacatctctt 600
tcagcgtatt cggactgatg ccctaaagat cccnggngat t 641

```

```

<210> 73
<211> 584
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

```

```

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (460)
<223> n=A,T,C or G
<221> unsure
<222> (523)
<223> n=A,T,C or G
<221> unsure
<222> (541)
<223> n=A,T,C or G
<221> unsure
<222> (546)
<223> n=A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 73
gaattcggca cgagacattt ctagaatgga accggcaaca aacaaaaact ttgtatctga 60
agatgaactt aagcaatctt tagataggga agattttttg gaatgggtct ttttatttgg 120
gacttattac ggaacgagta aggcggagat ttctagagtt ctgcaaaagg gtaagcactg 180
catagccgtg attgatgtac aaggagcttt ggctctgaag aagcaaatgc cggcagtcac 240
tatttttatt caagctccct ctcaagaaga acttgagcgc cgtttgaatg ctcgggattc 300
agagaaagat ttccagaaga aagaaagatt agagcatagc gctgtcgaaa ttgtgcccgc 360
tagcgaattt gattatgttg tggttaatga tgatttgatt acagcatatc aagttttaag 420
aagtattttt atagctgaag aacataggat gagtcatggn tagaaagat cgtttaacta 480
atgaaagact gaataagcta tttgatagcc cctttagttt ggntaattac gtaattaaag 540
nagctnagaa caaaattgct agaggagatg ttcgtttctc taac 584

```

```

<210> 74
<211> 465
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

```

```

<400> 74
gatccgaatt cggcagagc tcgtgccgtt tgggatcggt taatcgcatc ggagaatggt 60
taagaaatta ttttcgagtg aaagagctag cgttaatcat tacagatagc cactactactc 120
caatcgggcg tggagtagtg ggtatcgggc tgtgttggtg tggattttct ccattacaca 180
actatatagg atcgctagat tgtttcggtc gtcccttaca gatgacgcaa agtaactcttg 240
tagatgcctt agcagttgcg gctgttggtt gtatgggaga ggggaatgag caaacaccgt 300
tagcgggtgat agagcaggca cctaatatgg tctaccattc atacctact tctcgagaag 360
agtattgttc tttgcgcata gatgaaacag aggacttata cggacctttt ttgcaagcgg 420
ttaccgtgga gtcaagaaaa gaaatgatgg aggtgtttat gaatt 465

```

```

<210> 75
<211> 545
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

```

<400> 75
 gaatcgcca cgagatgaaa agttagcgtc acaggggatt ctccataccaa agaattccga 60
 aaagtcttct tccaaaaacc tcttctctctc ttgatttagtg atccctctgc aactacttta 120
 ctatctgttc tgtgaaaatc gcatagtctt caggattgga aaatccaaag tactcagta 180
 atccacgaat tttctctcta gcgatacgtg gaatttgact ctcataagaa tacaagcag 240
 ccactcctgc agctaaagaa tctctctgtac accaccgcgt gaaagtagct actttcgct 300
 ttgctgcttc actaggctca tgagcctcta actcttctgg agtaactcct agagcaaaa 360
 caaactgctt ccacaaatca atatgattag ggtaaccgtt ctcttcatcc atcaagtatt 420
 ctaacaatac cttacgcgcc tctaaatcat cgcaacgact atgaatcgca gataaatatt 480
 taggaaaggc tttgatattg aaataatagt ctttggcata cgcctgtaat tgctctttag 540
 taagc 545

<210> 76
 <211> 797
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia
 <220>
 <221> unsure
 <222> (788)
 <223> n=A,T,C or G
 <221> unsure
 <222> (789)
 <223> n=A,T,C or G

<400> 76
 gatccgaatt cggcaccaga tacgctagat gcgataaaat cggataatga ggattatcct 60
 aaaccagggt acttcccacg atcttctctc tctagtagcg ctctctatgc tccagtaacct 120
 caatctgaga ttcccaacgt acctacacctc acacagcctc catcacccta acttgtaaaa 180
 actgtaataa aaagagcgcg ctctctttat gcaaaaatac tttgaacaac tcttactgta 240
 attagggact caaatcaaca gccctcttac tctgtattcc aataatgctt gtatagttcg 300
 ctttggatcc aacaatgttg ctgtacaaat tgaagaggat ggtaattcag gattttttagt 360
 tgctggagtc atgcttggaa aacttccaga gaataccttt agacaaaaaa ttttcaaaagc 420
 tgctttgtct atcaatggat ctccgcaatc taataataaa gccactctag gatacgggtga 480
 aaactctaac caactctatc tctgtgatcg gcttaacatg acctatctaa atggagaaaa 540
 gctcgccogt tacttagttc ttttttcgca gcattgccat atctggatgc aatctatctc 600
 aaaaggagaa ctccagattt tacatgctct aggtatgtat cactgtgaaa ttatgccgctc 660
 attatcccaa tcccgagcta tcatccagca atcttccatt cgaagagattt ggaatcagat 720
 agatacttct cctaagcatg ggggtatgct taccggttat ttttctcttc atactcaaaa 780
 aaagtgtgng gggaata 797

<210> 77
 <211> 399
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 77
 catatgcatc accatcacca tcaatgcgca cgcatacttg gaattgatat tcttgcaaa 60
 aaaaagttaa aaataagtct gacatatatt tatggaatag gatcagctcg ttctgatgaa 120
 atcattaaaa agttgaagtt agatcctgag gcaagagcct ctgaattaac tgaagaagaa 180
 gttagcagac tgaactctct gctacaaatc gaataatacc tagaaggagg tttgcgagct 240
 cgtgttcaat cggatataca aagattgata gccatccatt ctatcgagg tcagagacat 300
 agactttctt taccagtaag aggacaacgt acaaaaacta attctcgtac tcgaaaagg 360
 aaaagaaaa cagtcgcagg taagaagaaa taagaattc 399

<210> 78

<211> 285

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 78

```

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gtgaacattt ccacagattt agcagttata gttggcaagg gacctatgcc cagaaccgaa 120
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<211> 950

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 79

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<210> 80

<211> 395

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 80

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<210> 81

<211> 2085

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 81

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<210> 82

<211> 405

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 82

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<210> 83

<211> 379

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 83
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<210> 84
 <211> 715
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 84
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 <211> 476
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 85
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<210> 86
 <211> 1551
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 86
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<210> 87

<211> 3031

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 87

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<210> 88

<211> 976

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 88

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<210> 89

<211> 94

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 89

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 Lys Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr Glu Ile Val Lys Lys Val Trp Glu Tyr
 35 40 45
 Ile Lys Lys His Asn Cys Gln Asp Gln Lys Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu
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 Pro Asp Ala Asn Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Ser Ser Asp Pro Ile Asp
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 <211> 474
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			355				360						365						
Ala	Ala	Gln	Gln	Gln	Lys	Ile	Pro	Val	Lys	Val	Thr	Lys	Phe	Pro	Phe				
			370				375						380						
Arg	Ala	Ile	Gly	Lys	Ala	Val	Ala	Met	Gly	Glu	Ala	Asp	Gly	Phe	Ala				
			385				390						395						
Ala	Ile	Ile	Ser	His	Glu	Thr	Thr	Gln	Gln	Ile	Leu	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Val				
			405				410						415						
Ile	Gly	Pro	His	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ile	Ser	Glu	Ile	Thr	Leu	Ala	Val				
			420				425						430						
Arg	Asn	Glu	Leu	Thr	Leu	Pro	Cys	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Thr	Ile	His	Ala	His				
			435				440						445						
Pro	Thr	Leu	Ala	Glu	Val	Trp	Ala	Glu	Ser	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ala	Val	Asp				
			450				455						460						

Thr Pro Leu His Met Pro Pro Ala Lys Lys
465 470

<210> 91
<211> 129
<212> PRT
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 91
Met His His His His His Met Pro Arg Ile Ile Gly Ile Asp Ile
5 10 15

Pro Ala Lys Lys Lys Leu Lys Ile Ser Leu Thr Tyr Ile Tyr Gly Ile
20 25 30

Gly Ser Ala Arg Ser Asp Glu Ile Ile Lys Lys Leu Lys Leu Asp Pro
35 40 45

Glu Ala Arg Ala Ser Glu Leu Thr Glu Glu Glu Val Gly Arg Leu Asn
50 55 60

Ser Leu Leu Gln Ser Glu Tyr Thr Val Glu Gly Asp Leu Arg Arg Arg
65 70 75 80

Val Gln Ser Asp Ile Lys Arg Leu Ile Ala Ile His Ser Tyr Arg Gly
85 90 95

Gln Arg His Arg Leu Ser Leu Pro Val Arg Gly Gln Arg Thr Lys Thr
100 105 110

Asn Ser Arg Thr Arg Lys Gly Lys Arg Lys Thr Val Ala Gly Lys Lys
115 120 125

Lys

<210> 92
<211> 202
<212> PRT
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 92
Met His His His His His Met Gly Ser Leu Val Gly Arg Gln Ala
5 10 15

Pro Asp Phe Ser Gly Lys Ala Val Val Cys Gly Glu Glu Lys Glu Ile
20 25 30

Ser Leu Ala Asp Phe Arg Gly Lys Tyr Val Val Leu Phe Phe Tyr Pro
35 40 45

Lys Asp Phe Thr Tyr Val Cys Pro Thr Glu Leu His Ala Phe Gln Asp

50	55	60
Arg Leu Val Asp Phe Glu Glu His Gly Ala Val Val Leu Gly Cys Ser		
65	70	75 80
Val Asp Asp Ile Glu Thr His Ser Arg Trp Leu Thr Val Ala Arg Asp		
	85	90 95
Ala Gly Gly Ile Glu Gly Thr Glu Tyr Pro Leu Leu Ala Asp Pro Ser		
	100	105 110
Phe Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala Phe Gly Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu		
	115	120 125
Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr Phe Leu Ile Asp Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg His		
	130	135 140
Ala Val Ile Asn Asp Leu Pro Leu Gly Arg Ser Ile Asp Glu Glu Leu		
	145	150 155 160
Arg Ile Leu Asp Ser Leu Ile Phe Phe Glu Asn His Gly Met Val Cys		
	165	170 175
Pro Ala Asn Trp Arg Ser Gly Glu Arg Gly Met Val Pro Ser Glu Glu		
	180	185 190
Gly Leu Lys Glu Tyr Phe Gln Thr Met Asp		
	195	200

<210> 93

<211> 19

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> made in a lab

<400> 93

Glu Asn Ser Leu Gln Asp Pro Thr Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp

1

5

10

15

Asp Lys Leu

<210> 94

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 94

Asp Pro Thr Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys

1 5 10 15
Val Phe Gly Thr
20

<210> 95
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 95
Lys Arg Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Thr
1 5 10 15
Glu Lys Pro Ile
20

<210> 96
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 96
Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Thr Glu Lys Pro Ile Asp Met
1 5 10 15
Phe Gln Met Thr
20

<210> 97
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 97
Lys Val Phe Gly Thr Glu Lys Pro Ile Asp Met Phe Gln Met Thr Lys
1 5 10 15
Met Val Ser Gln
20

<210> 98
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 98

Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Thr Glu Lys Pro
 20

<210> 99
 <211> 16
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 99
 Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu Pro Asp Ala Asn Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly
 1 5 10 15

<210> 100
 <211> 15
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 100
 Lys Met Trp Asp Tyr Ile Lys Glu Asn Ser Leu Gln Asp Pro Thr
 1 5 10 15

<210> 101
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 101
 Thr Glu Ile Val Lys Lys Val Trp Glu Tyr Ile Lys Lys His Asn Cys
 1 5 10 15
 Gln Asp Gln Lys
 20

<210> 102
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 102
 Lys Val Trp Glu Tyr Ile Lys Lys His Asn Cys Gln Asp Gln Lys Asn
 1 5 10 15
 Lys Arg Asn Ile

20

<210> 103
 <211> 15
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 103
 Lys Val Trp Glu Tyr Ile Lys Lys His Asn Cys Gln Asp Gln Lys
 1 5 10 15

<210> 104
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 104
 Ala Glu Leu Thr Glu Glu Glu Val Gly Arg Leu Asn Ala Leu Leu Gln
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Asp Tyr Val
 20

<210> 105
 <211> 21
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 105
 Leu Gln Ser Asp Tyr Val Val Glu Gly Asp Leu Arg Arg Arg Val Gln
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Asp Ile Lys Arg
 20

<210> 106
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 106
 Met Pro Arg Ile Ile Gly Ile Asp Ile Pro Ala Lys Lys Lys Leu Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Ser Leu Thr
 20

<210> 107
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 107
 Ala Glu Leu Thr Glu Glu Glu Val Gly Arg Leu Asn Ala Leu Gln
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Asp Tyr Val
 20

<210> 108
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 108
 Leu Asn Ala Leu Leu Gln Ser Asp Tyr Val Val Glu Gly Asp Leu Arg
 1 5 10 15
 Arg Arg Val Gln
 20

<210> 109
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 109
 Leu Asn Ser Leu Leu Gln Ser Glu Tyr Thr Val Glu Gly Asp Leu Arg
 1 5 10 15
 Arg Arg Val Gln
 20

<210> 110
 <211> 1461
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 110
 ctatctatga agttatgaat atggatctag aaacacgaag atcttttgcg gtacagcaag 60
 ggcactatca ggacccaaga gcttcagatt atgacctccc acgtgctagc gactatgatt 120
 tgcctagaag ccctatctct actccacctt tgccttctag atatcagcta cagaatatgg 180
 atgtagaagc agggttccgt gaggcagttt atgcttcttt tgtacagga atgtacaatt 240
 atgtagtac acagccgcaa gacgtatct ccaatagtc gcaggtggaa gggattctgc 300
 gtgatgtgct taccaacggg tcacagacat ttagcaacct gatgcagcgt tgggatagag 360

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aagtcgtag ggaataaact ggtatctacc atagggttgt atcaaaaaac taagcccacc 420
aagaagaaat tctctttggt gggcttcttt ttttattcaa aaaagaaaagc cctcttcaag 480
attatctcgt gccgctcgtg ccgaattcgg cagcagcgcc acgaggagct gtaagtaagt 540
attgccaaaga gttggaagaa aaaatattag atttgtgtaa gcgctcatgcc gcaacaattt 600
gtcccatgga ggaggatgct aaacaagaaa ttctgcatca gacagaaaag tttaaacagc 660
gggtgcaaca aaatcagaac acttgacgtc aattaacagc agagttgtgt aaattgagat 720
ctgagaataa ggcattatcg gagcggctgc aggtgcaggc atcccgtcgt aaaaaataat 780
taaagactcc tcagatatg catctgagag ttagggggttc cttttgtcta cgccgcttta 840
gttctgcgtg ttgcggattt atagtgtatt gcgagtaaa gcgcgttctg atacagtttt 900
tcgcgtttaa aaataaaaaa gtggaaaaat gactactact attagcggag acgcttcttc 960
tttaccgttg ccaacagcct cctgcgtaga gacaaaactc acttcgtctt caacaaaagg 1020
gaatacttgt tccaaaaatt tggatatagc tttagctatc gtaggcgctt tagttgttgt 1080
cgctggggta ttactgttgg ttttgtgcgc tagcaatgtc atatttactg taataggat 1140
tcctgcatta attattggat ctgcttgtgt ggggtcggga atatctcgtc ttatgtatcg 1200
atcctcttat gctagcttag aagcaaaaaa tgttttggtc gagcaacgtt tgcgtaactc 1260
ttcagaagag aaggacgctt tggcctccgt cctcttctatt aataagatgt ttctgcgagg 1320
tcttacggag gatctccaag ctttggaaag taaggtaatg gaatttgaga ttgattgttt 1380
ggacagatta gagaaaaatg agcaagcttt attgtccgat gtgcgcttag ttttatctag 1440
ctacacaaga tggttggata g

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<210> 111
<211> 267
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

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<400> 111
gtcctcttct tattatagca gaagacattg aaggcgaagc tttagctact ttggtcgtga 60
acagaattcg tggaggattc cgggtttgcy cagttaaagc tccaggcttt ggagatagaa 120
gaaaagctat gttggaagac atcgctatct taactggcgg tcaactcatt agcgaagagt 180
tgggcatgaa attagaaaaa gctaactttag ctatgtttag taaagctaaa aaagtattcg 240
ttcttaaaga agacacgacc atcgctg
267

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```

<210> 112
<211> 698
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

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<400> 112
tgataagcaa gcaaccgctc aactagcagc tctaactatt aaaaaaatcc tctgttttga 60
tgaaaattcc tacgagaagg agctggcgtg cttagaaaaa aaacgcagta gcgtacaaaa 120
agatctggag caactgaaaa aatacacagt tctctacatc aagaagctgc tcgaaacctt 180
cagacaactc gggcatcgaa agacaaaaat tgcaaaattt gatgacctac ctaccgagag 240
agtcctccgt cataagaag caaaagaact cgctgcgctc gatcaagaag agaacttcta 300
aaacgtgact cggcccttga gatccttaaa ctctcgggcc aaaaagacta cagtcttctc 360
gagaagaaaa acggtgttag aaaatacgcg cgctaagact ttctctaaca atgactcaaa 420
aagctgtaaa cgtatagctt taccgctctt ccataatttc taggctgact ttacattat 480
ctcgactctc tacggaaccc aataaagtac gtagagcctt aatagtcgtc cctcttttac 540
cgataatttt accgatatct cctttagcaa cagtcaactc gtagataatc gtattggttc 600
cgtgcacctc tttcagatgc acttctctcg gcttatcaac aagatttttt acaatgtacg 660
ctaaaaacct ttctatgcga agcaaatcct acacaagc
698

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```

<210> 113
<211> 1142
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

```

<400> 113

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ctcttcaaag attgtgagtt tatgtgaagg cgctgtcgct gatgcaagaa tgtgcaaaagc 60
agagtgtgata aaaaaagaag cggatgccta tttgttttgc gagaaaaagc ggtatatactc 120
aacgaaaaaaa gaaggtatatt tgattccttc tgcaggagatt gatgaatcca atacggacca 180
gccttttgggt ttatatcccta aagatatttt gggatcgtgt aatcgcatcg gagaatgggt 240
aagaaattat tttcgagtga aagagctagg cgtaatcatt acagatagcc atactactcc 300
aatgcggcgt ggagctactgg gtatcgggct gtgttggtat ggaattttctc cattacacaa 360
ctatatagga tcgctagatt gtttcggctc tccttctacg atgacgcaaa gtaattctgt 420
agatgcctta gcagttgcgg ctgtttgttg tatgggagag ggaatgagc aaacacggtt 480
agcgggtgata gagcaggcac ctaatatgtt ctaccattca tatcctactt ctcgagaaga 540
gtattgttct ttgcgcatag atgaaacaga ggactttatc ggaccttttt tgcgaagcgt 600
tagtggaggt caagaaaaaga aatgatggag gtgtttatga attttttaga tcagtttagat 660
ttaattattc aaaaataagca tatgctagaa cacacgtttt atgtgaaatg gtcgaagggg 720
gagcttacta aagagcaatt acaggcgtat gccaaagact attatttaca tatcaaaagc 780
tttccctaaat atttatctgc gattcatagt cgttgcgatg atttagaggg cgttaaggtta 840
ttgttagata acttgatgta tgaagagaac ggttaacctc atcatattga tttgtggaag 900
cagtttgggt ttgctctagg agttactcca gaagagttag aggtccatga ccttagtgaa 960
gcagcaaaaag cgaagtagc tactttcatg cggttggtga caggagattc tttagctgca 1020
ggagtgggtc ctttgtattc ttatgagagt caaattccac gtatcgctag agagaaaaatt 1080
cgtggattga ctgagtactt tggattttcc aatcctgaag actatgcata ttccacagaa 1140
ca 1142

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<210> 114

<211> 976

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 114

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aggtggatgg ggcgcctgtc caagatgtgc tcgctactct atatggaagc aatcacaaag 60
ggactgcagc tgaagagtcg gctgctttaa gaacactatt ttctcgatg gccctcttag 120
ggcacaagaat acctctctgg cgcactactt taagatttgc tcgctccttt ggtactacga 180
gagaagttcg tgtgaaatgg cgttatgttc ctgaaggtgt aggagatttg gctaccatga 240
ctccttctat cagggtctca cagttacaga aatcgatgag aagctttttc cctaagaaga 300
atgatgcgtt tcactcgtct agttcgctat tctactctcc aatggttccg caatttttgg 360
cagagcttcg caatcattat gcaacgagtg gtttgaagaa cgggtacaat attgggagta 420
ccgatggggt ttctcctgtc attgggcctg ttatatggga gtcggagggt cttttccgag 480
cttatatttc ttccgtgact gatggggatg gtaagagcca taaagtaga ttctcaagaa 540
ttctcatata tagttggcag gacatggaag attttgatcc ttccaggaccg cctccttggg 600
aagaatttgc taagattatt caagtatatt ctcttaatac agaagctttg attatcgacc 660
aaacgaacaa cccaggtgggt agtgcctttt atctttatgc actgctttcc atgttgacag 720
accgtccttt agaacttctt aaacatagaa tgattctgac tcaggatgaa gctgttgtag 780
ctttagattg gtttaacctg ttggaacacg tagacacaaa cgttgagctt gcgcttgctc 840
tgggagacaa catggaagga tatactgtgg atctacaggt tgcgagtagt ttaaaaagct 900
ttggacgtca agtattgaa tgttgaggta aaggggatga cgagttatca acacctattc 960
ctcttttttg ttttga 976

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<210> 115

<211> 995

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 115

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ttatcctaga aatttgggtg tcaatatgag cgaaaaaga aagtctaaca aaattattgg 60
tatcgaccta gggacgacca actcttgcgt ctctgttatg gaagtgggcc aacctaagtt 120

```

```

tattgctctt  tctgaaggaa  ctctgtactac  tcttctctac  gttgctttta  aaggtggcga  180
aactctttgtt  ggaattctctg  caaaaacgtca  ggcagtaacc  aatcctgaaa  aaacattggc  240
ttctactaag  cgattcatcg  gtagaaaatt  ctctgaagtc  gaatctgaaa  ttaaacacgt  300
ccctcacaaa  gttgtctcta  actcgaaagg  agatgcggtc  ttgatgtgg  aacaaaaact  360
gtacactcca  gaagaaatcg  gcgctcagat  cctcatgaag  atgaaggaaa  ctgctgagcg  420
ttatctcgga  gaaacagtaa  cgggaagcag  cattaccgta  ccagcttact  ttaacgattc  480
tcaagagct  tctacaaaag  atgctggacg  tatcgacgga  ttgatgttta  aacgcattat  540
tcttgaacca  acagcggcgg  ctcttgctta  tggatttgat  aaggaaggag  ataaaaaaat  600
gcgcgtcttc  gacttaggag  gaggaacttt  cgatatttct  atcttggaaa  tcggtgacgg  660
agtttttgaa  gtctctctca  ccaacgggga  tactactctg  ggaggagacg  acttcgacgg  720
agtcacatc  aactggatgc  ttgatgaatt  caaaaaacaa  gaaggcattg  atctaaagcaa  780
agataacatg  cgtttgcaaa  gattgaaaga  tgctgctgaa  aaagcaaaaa  tagaattgtc  840
tggtgtatcg  tctactgaaa  tcaatcagcc  attcatcact  atcgacgcta  atggacctaa  900
acatttggt  ttaactctaa  ctgcgcgtca  attcgaacac  ctgcttctct  ctctcattga  960
gcgaaccaaa  caaccttgtg  ctgagcgttt  aaaaag  995

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```

<210> 116
<211> 437
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

```

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<400> 116
gtcacagcta  aaggcgggtg  gcttttact  gataagaatc  ttctgattac  taacatcaca  60
ggaattatcg  aaattgcaaa  taacaaagcg  acagatgttg  gaggtgtgtc  ttacgtaaaa  120
ggaaccctta  cttgtaaaaa  ctctcaccgt  ctacaatttt  tgaaaaactc  ttccgataaa  180
caaggtggag  gaattctacg  agaagacaac  atacccttat  ctaatttgac  agggaagact  240
ctattccaga  agaatactgc  caaaaaagag  ggcggtggac  tcttcataaa  aggtcacagt  300
aaagctctca  caatgacagg  actggatagt  ttctgtttaa  taataacaaa  ctgagaaaaa  360
catggtgtgt  gagcctttgt  taccaaaaga  atctctcaga  cttacacctc  tgatgtggaa  420
acaattccag  gaatcac  437

```

```

<210> 117
<211> 446
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

```

```

<400> 117
aagtttacct  agaccaaact  gaagatgacg  aaggaaaagt  tgttttatcc  agagaaaaag  60
caacaagaca  acgacaatgg  gaatacattc  ttgctcactg  cgaggaaagt  tctattgtta  120
agggacaaat  taccgaaaaa  gttaagggtg  gttgatcgt  agatattggt  atggaagcct  180
tctctccagg  atcccaataa  gacaataaga  agatcaagaa  cttagatgat  tacgtagcca  240
aggtttgtga  gttcaaaatt  ctcaaaatca  acgtggatcg  tcggaacggt  gttgtatcta  300
gaagagatc  tctcgaaagt  gaacgcattt  ctaagaaagc  agagttgatc  gagcaaatca  360
ctatcgggtg  acgtcgaaa  ggtatcggtt  agaatactac  agatttcgga  gtattcttgg  420
attctgatgg  cattgacggc  ctactc  446

```

```

<210> 118
<211> 951
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

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<400> 118
agtattcgca  aatattctgt  tgagaagcaa  tgctgagagc  ggttctagta  aaagtggagg  60
gagagctgtc  agaagggatc  gctcaggaag  cgagacaacg  tgtggctgat  ttattagaa  120
gattccctct  ttatcctgaa  atcgatctgg  aaacgctagt  ttagtgggag  actctatgcc  180

```

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tgaaggggaa atgatgcata agttgcaaga tgcatagat agaaagtgt tggattctcg 240
tcgtattttc ttctccgaac ctgtaacgga gaaaagtgt gcagaagcca tcaaaaagct 300
ttggattattg gaactcacca atctctggga gccaatgtta ttgtctatta atagccctcg 360
agggtctgtt gatgcctgggt ttgctgtttg ggaccaaaat aaaatgatct ctctctcttt 420
gactacaggtt gttacagggt tagcagcatc tatgggatct gtattgagtt tgtgtgctgt 480
tcagggaaga cgttttgccta cgctctcatg gcgcattatg attcaccagc ctctctattg 540
aggaacatt actggtcaag ccacggaact ggatatctat cgtcgtgaaa ttttaaaaac 600
aaaagcagcg attatgatg tgtatgtcga ggcaactcga caatctccag aggtgataga 660
gaaagctact gatcgagata tgtggatgag tgcaaatgaa gcaatgagtt tggactggt 720
agatgggatt ctctctctct ttaacgacct tgagatatct tttatattct ggagcaggaa 780
acagtttcat ttggggagaa tcgatgcctt ctcttgagga tgttctgttt ttatgccagg 840
aagagatggt tgatgggttt ttatgtgtag agtcttctga aatagcagat ccaaaactca 900
ctgtttttaa tagtgatgga tctatcgct ctatgtgcgg gaatgggttg c 951

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<210> 119

<211> 953

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 119

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atatcaaaagt tgggcataat acagagccgc tcaaggacca gcaataatc cttgggacaa 60
catcaaacacc tgcgcagacc aaaatgacag ttctgtatgg aatatcttta acagtctcca 120
ataatccatc aaccaatgct tctattacaa ttgggttggg tgcggaaaaa gcttaccagc 180
ttattctaga aaagtgtgga gatcaaatc ttgggtgaaat tgctgatact attgttgata 240
gtacagtcga agatatattt gacaaaaatc caacagaccc ttctctaggt ttgttgaagg 300
cttttaacaa ctttccaatc actaataaaa ttcaatgcaa cgggttattt actcccagga 360
acattgaaac ttatttagga ggaactgaaa taggaaaaat cacagtcaac cccaaaagct 420
ctggagagat gttcttagt tcagcagata ttattgcac agaatggaa gggggcgttg 480
ttctagcttt ggtacagaaa ggtgattcta agccctacgc gattagttat ggataactat 540
caggcgctcc taatttatgt agtctaagaa ccagaattat taatacagga ttgactccga 600
caacgtattc attacgtgta ggcggtttag aaagcgggtg ggtatgggtt aatgcccttt 660
ctaattggca tgatatttta ggaataacaa atacttctaa tttatctttt ttggaggtaa 720
tacctcaaac aaacgcttaa acaattttta ttggattttt ctataaggt ttatatattg 780
agaaaaaagt tcgaattacg ggggtttgta tgcataataa aagcaaaagt agggcagatt 840
tgattaaaat tgtaaaagat tctgtgtatc ggtctgcgat tccgactcgt ccaacatcaa 900
tacaacctat taatttcccc tcgtcaaaaa taagggttat aagtgagaaa tca 953

```

<210> 120

<211> 897

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 120

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atggcttcta tatgcggagc tttaggtctt ggtacagga atgctctaaa agcttttttt 60
acacagccca gcaataaaat ggcaagggta gtaataaaga cgaagggaat ggataagact 120
gttaaaggtcg ccaagctctgc tgccgaattg accgcaataa ttttgaaaca agctggagggc 180
ggcggtctct ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggaatgcaga 240
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caaagctctt ctctctacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaac gcgaagaagg ggaatgaggg 360
ctctgtagcag atctttgtgt gtcctataag cgcanaagcg ctgcggtctg ctgtagcttc 420
atcggaggaa ttacctacct cgacacattc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gttgtcaac 480
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agctatatta tggcggtcaa ccaatgcagc ttgtgtgtgg gttctggact cgtatcagt 600
gcggaaaagag cagattgcga agcccgctgc gtcgtattg cgagagaaga gtcgtcactc 660

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gaattgtcgg gagaggaataa tgcttgcgag aggagagtcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg 720
 ttcacggcca tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttggga atgcgttgcc 780
 gacgttttca aattgggtgcc gttgcctatt acaatgggta ttctgtgcaat tgtgggtcgg 840
 ggaatgtacgt tcacttctgc agttattgga ttgtggactt tctgcgccag agcataa 897

<210> 121

<211> 298

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 121

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 Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
 35 40 45
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
 50 55 60
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Val Leu Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
 85 90 95
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser Tyr Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
 100 105 110
 Lys Pro Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Val Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
 115 120 125
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile
 130 135 140
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Met Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Ile Lys Ala Asn Met
 165 170 175
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Phe Val
 180 185 190
 Val Gly Ser Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
 195 200 205
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Ser Leu Glu Leu Ser Gly
 210 215 220
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Arg Arg Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
 245 250 255
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
 260 265 270
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Val
 275 280 285
 Ile Gly Leu Trp Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala
 290 295

<210> 122

<211> 897

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia .

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 gttaaaggctg ccaagctctgc tgccgaattg accgcaataa ttttgggaaca agctggaggc 180
 gcgggctcttt ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatacagaga 240
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 aaaaatgctgg tgaacccggt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg atcttctgtt 540
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 gaagtgtcgg gagagaaaaa tgcttcgcag aagagagtcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg 720
 ttacgcgcga tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttggg atcggttgcc 780
 gacgttttca aattgggtgcc gctgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcgat tgggtcgtct 840
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<210> 123

<211> 298

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 123

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 35 40 45
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
 50 55 60
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Thr Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
 85 90 95
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
 100 105 110
 Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
 115 120 125
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Gly Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile
 130 135 140
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Val Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Met Leu Val Asn Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
 165 170 175
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val
 180 185 190
 Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
 195 200 205
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Ser Gly
 210 215 220
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Arg Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
 245 250 255

Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
 260 265 270
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile
 275 280 285
 Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala
 290 295

<210> 124
 <211> 897
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

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 attaaagggtg ccaagctctgc tgccgaattg accgcaaata ttttggaaaca agctgggaggc 180
 gcgggctctct ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatgcgaga 240
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 caaagcttct tctctcacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaaa cgcaagaagg ggaatgagggg 360
 ctccacagcag atcttttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctccggtctgt ctgtagcatc 420
 atcggaggaa ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gtttgtcaac 480
 aaaatgctgg caaaaccgtt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg atcttctgtt 540
 agctatatta tggcggctaa ccatgcagcg tctgtggtgg gtgctggact cgctatcagt 600
 gcggaaaagag cagattgcga agcccgtgc gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtctgtactc 660
 gaagtgcggc gagagggaaaa tgcttgcgag aagaaaagtcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg 720
 ttcacgcgca tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttggg atcgcttgcc 780
 gacgttttca aattggtgcc gctgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcgat tgtggctgct 840
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<210> 125
 <211> 298
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

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 35 40 45
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
 50 55 60
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
 85 90 95
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
 100 105 110
 Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
 115 120 125
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile
 130 135 140
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
 145 150 155 160

Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
 165 170 175
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val
 180 185 190
 Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
 195 200 205
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Pro Gly
 210 215 220
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
 245 250 255
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
 260 265 270
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile
 275 280 285
 Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala
 290 295

<210> 126

<211> 897

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 126

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attaagggtg	ccaagtctgc	tgccgaattg	accgcaaat	ttttggaaca	agctggaggc	180
gcgggctctt	ccgcacacat	tacagcttcc	caagtgtcca	aaggattagg	ggatgcgaga	240
actgttgtcg	ctttaggga	tgcttttaac	ggagcgttgc	caggaacagt	tcaaagtgcg	300
caaagcttct	tctctcacat	gaaagctgct	agtcagaaaa	cgcaagaagg	ggatgagggg	360
ctcacagcag	atctttgtgt	gtctcataag	cgcagagcgg	ctgcggctgt	ctgtagcatc	420
atcggaggaa	ttacctacct	cgcgacattc	ggagctatcc	gtccgattct	gtttgtcaac	480
aaaatgctgg	caaaaccgtt	tctttcttcc	caaactaaag	caaatatggg	atcttctgct	540
agctatatta	tggcgggctaa	ccatgcagcg	tctgtggtgg	gtgctggact	cgctatcagt	600
gcggaagag	cagattgcga	agcccgctgc	gctcgtattg	cgagagaaga	gtcgttactc	660
gaagtgcggg	gagaggaaaa	tgcttgcgag	aagaaagtgc	ctggagagaa	agccaagacg	720
ttcacgcgca	tcaagtatgc	actcctcact	atgctcgaga	agtttttggg	atgcgttgcc	780
gacgttttca	aatttggtcc	gctgctatt	acaatgggta	ttcgtgcgat	tgtggctgct	840
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<210> 127

<211> 298

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 127

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Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Ile Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala	
35 40 45	
Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser	
50 55 60	

Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
 85 90 95
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
 100 105 110
 Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
 115 120 125
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile
 130 135 140
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
 165 170 175
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ser Val
 180 185 190
 Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
 195 200 205
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Val Pro Gly
 210 215 220
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
 245 250 255
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
 260 265 270
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile
 275 280 285
 Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala
 290 295

<210> 128

<211> 897

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 128

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gttaaggctc	cgaagctctgc	tgccgaattg	accgcaaata	ttttggaaca	agctggaggc	180
gcgggctctt	ccgcacacat	tacagcttcc	caagtgtcca	aaggattagg	ggatacagga	240
actgttgtcg	ctttagggaa	tgcttttaac	ggagcggtgc	caggaacagt	tcaaagtgcg	300
caaagcttct	tctctcacat	gaaagctgct	agtcagaaaa	cgaagaagg	ggatgagggg	360
ctcacagcag	atctttgtgt	gtctcataag	cgcagagcgg	ctgcggtctg	ctgtggcttc	420
atcggaggaa	ttacctacct	cgcgacattc	ggagttatcc	gtccgattct	gtttgtcaac	480
aaaatgctgg	tgaaccgctt	tctttcttcc	caaaactaaag	caaatatggg	atcttctggt	540
agcttatatta	tggcgggctaa	ccatgcagcg	gtctgtgtgg	gtgctggact	cgctatcagt	600
gcggaaagag	cagattgcga	agcccgcctgc	gctcgtattg	cgagagaaga	gtcgttactc	660
gaagtgtcgg	gagaggaaaa	tgcttgcgag	aagagagtcg	ctggagagaa	agccaagacg	720
ttcacgcgca	tcaagtatgc	actctcact	atgctcgaga	agtttttgga	atgcgttgcc	780
gacgttttca	aattggtgcc	gctgcctatt	acaatgggta	ttcgtgcgat	tgtggctgct	840
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<210> 129

<211> 298

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 129

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Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
          35          40          45
Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
          50          55          60
Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Thr Arg
65          70          75          80
Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
          85          90          95
Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
          100          105          110
Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
          115          120          125
His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Gly Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile
          130          135          140
Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Val Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
          145          150          155          160
Lys Met Leu Val Asn Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
          165          170          175
Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val
          180          185          190
Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
          195          200          205
Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Ser Gly
          210          215          220
Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Arg Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
          225          230          235          240
Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
          245          250          255
Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
          260          265          270
Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile
          275          280          285
Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala
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<210> 130

<211> 897

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 130

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actgtttctg ctttagggaa tgcctttaac ggagcgttgc caggaacagt tcaaatgcg 300
caaagcttct tctcttatat gaaagctgct agtcagaaac cgcaagaagg ggaatgaggg 360

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ctcgtagcag atcttttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgcggctgt ctgtagcttc 420
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agctatatta tggcggctaa ccatgcagcg tttgtggtgg gttctggact cgctatcagt 600
gcggaaagag cagattgcga agcccgctgc gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtctcactc 660
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gacgttttca aattggtgcc gttgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcaat tgggctcgcg 840
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<210> 131

<211> 298

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 131

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Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
35 40 45
Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
50 55 60
Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
65 70 75 80
Thr Val Leu Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
85 90 95
Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser Tyr Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
100 105 110
Lys Pro Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Val Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
115 120 125
His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile
130 135 140
Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
145 150 155 160
Lys Met Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
165 170 175
Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Phe Val
180 185 190
Val Gly Ser Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
195 200 205
Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Ser Leu Glu Leu Ser Gly
210 215 220
Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Arg Gly Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
225 230 235 240
Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
245 250 255
Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
260 265 270
Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Val
275 280 285
Ile Gly Leu Trp Thr Phe Cys Asn Arg Val
290 295

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 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

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 Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
 35 40 45
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
 50 55 60
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Val Leu Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
 85 90 95
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser Tyr Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
 100 105 110
 Lys Pro Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Val Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
 115 120 125
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile
 130 135 140
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Met Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
 165 170 175
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Phe Val
 180 185 190
 Val Gly Ser Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
 195 200 205
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Ser Leu Glu Leu Ser Gly

210 215 220
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Arg Arg Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
 245 250 255
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
 260 265 270
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Val
 275 280 285
 Ile Gly Leu Trp Thr Phe Cys Asn Arg Val
 290 295

<210> 134

<211> 897

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

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<210> 135

<211> 298

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 135
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 35 40 45
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
 50 55 60
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
 85 90 95
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
 100 105 110
 Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser

115 120 125
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile
 130 135 140
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
 165 170 175
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val
 180 185 190
 Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
 195 200 205
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Met Pro Gly
 210 215 220
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
 245 250 255
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
 260 265 270
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 275 280 285
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 290 295

<210> 136

<211> 882

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 136

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<210> 137

<211> 293

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 137

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 Glu Leu Thr Ala Ser Ile Leu Glu Gln Thr Gly Gly Ala Gly Thr Asp
 50 55 60
 Ala His Val Thr Ala Ala Lys Val Ser Lys Ala Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Val Met Ala Leu Gly Asn Val Phe Asn Gly Ser Val Pro Ala Thr
 85 90 95
 Ile Gln Ser Ala Arg Ser Cys Leu Ala His Leu Arg Ala Ala Gly Lys
 100 105 110
 Glu Glu Glu Thr Cys Ser Lys Val Lys Asp Leu Cys Val Ser His Arg
 115 120 125
 Arg Arg Ala Ala Glu Ala Cys Asn Val Ile Gly Gly Ala Thr Tyr
 130 135 140
 Ile Thr Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Thr Leu Leu Val Asn Lys Leu
 145 150 155 160
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 165 170 175
 Ser Val Gly Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val Leu Gly
 180 185 190
 Ser Ala Leu Ser Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Glu Arg Cys
 195 200 205
 Asp Arg Ile Arg Cys Ser Glu Asp Gly Glu Ile Cys Glu Gly Asn Lys
 210 215 220
 Leu Thr Ala Ile Ser Glu Glu Lys Ala Arg Ser Trp Thr Leu Ile Lys
 225 230 235 240
 Tyr Arg Phe Leu Thr Met Ile Glu Lys Leu Phe Glu Met Val Ala Asp
 245 250 255
 Ile Phe Lys Leu Ile Pro Leu Pro Ile Ser His Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile
 260 265 270
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<210> 138

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 138

Asp Leu Cys Val Ser His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser
 1 5 10 15

<210> 139

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 139
 Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu
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<210> 140
 <211> 18
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 140
 Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile
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 Arg Pro

<210> 141
 <211> 18
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
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<400> 14
 Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn Lys
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<210> 142
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 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
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 Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn Lys Met Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser
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<210> 143
 <211> 17
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 143
 Met Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met Gly
 1 5 10 15
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<210> 144
 <211> 10
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 144
 Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu
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<210> 145
 <211> 9
 <212> PRT
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<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 145
 Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu
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<210> 146
 <211> 8
 <212> PRT
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<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 146
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<210> 147
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<220>
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<400> 147
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<210> 148

<211> 8
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<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 148
 Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr
 1 5

<210> 149
 <211> 10
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 149
 Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu
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<210> 150
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<400> 150
 Cys Gly Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu
 1 5 10

<210> 151
 <211> 9
 <212> PRT
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<220>
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<400> 151
 Gly Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu
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<210> 152
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 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 152
 Gln Ile Phe Val Cys Leu Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Leu Arg Leu Arg Leu
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 Ser Val Ala Ser
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<210> 153
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 153
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<210> 154
 <211> 20
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<220>
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<400> 154
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<210> 155
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 155
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 1 5 10 15
 Arg Asn Arg Phe
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<210> 156
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 156
 Leu Ser Thr Lys Cys Trp Arg Asn Arg Phe Phe Leu Pro Lys Leu Lys
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 Gln Ile Trp Asp
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<210> 157
 <211> 53
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
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<400> 157
 Ile Phe Val Cys Leu Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Leu Arg Leu Ser Val Ala
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 35 40 45
 Leu Lys Gln Ile Trp
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<210> 158
 <211> 52
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 158
 Leu Cys Val Ser His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile
 20 25 30
 Leu Phe Val Asn Lys Met Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Ile
 35 40 45
 Lys Ala Asn Met
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<210> 159
 <211> 24
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 159
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24

<210> 160
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<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Made in a lab

<400> 167

Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu

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<210> 168

<211> 9

<212> PRT

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<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 168

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<210> 169

<211> 2643

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 169

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<210> 170

<211> 2949

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 170

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<210> 171

<211> 2895

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 171

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<210> 174

<211> 5265

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 174

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<210> 175

<211> 880

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (1)...(880)

<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 175

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Thr Ala Leu Leu Thr Lys Asn Pro Asn His Val Val Cys Thr Phe Phe
35 40 45
Glu Asp Cys Thr Met Glu Ser Leu Phe Pro Ala Leu Cys Ala His Ala
50 55 60
Ser Gln Asp Asp Pro Leu Tyr Val Leu Gly Asn Ser Tyr Cys Trp Phe
65 70 75 80
Val Ser Lys Leu His Ile Thr Asp Pro Lys Glu Ala Leu Phe Lys Glu
85 90 95
Lys Gly Asp Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Arg Phe Leu Ser Phe Thr Asp
100 105 110
Cys Ser Ser Lys Glu Ser Ser Pro Ser Ile Ile His Gln Lys Asn Gly
115 120 125
Gln Leu Ser Leu Arg Asn Asn Gly Ser Met Ser Phe Cys Arg Asn His
130 135 140
Ala Glu Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Ala Asp Ala Phe Ser Leu Gln

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His	Asn	Tyr	Leu	Phe	Thr	Ala	Phe	Glu	Glu	Asn	Ser	Ser	Lys	Gly	Asn
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Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Gln	Ala	Gln	Thr	Phe	Ser	Leu	Ser	Arg	Asn	Val	Ser
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Pro	Ile	Ser	Phe	Ala	Arg	Asn	Arg	Ala	Asp	Leu	Asn	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile
		195					200					205			
Cys	Cys	Ser	Asn	Leu	Ile	Cys	Ser	Gly	Asn	Val	Asn	Pro	Leu	Phe	Phe
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Thr	Gly	Asn	Ser	Ala	Thr	Asn	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Cys	Cys	Ile	Ser	Asp
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Leu	Asn	Thr	Ser	Glu	Lys	Gly	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ala	Cys	Asn	Gln	Glu
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Thr	Leu	Phe	Ala	Ser	Asn	Ser	Ala	Lys	Glu	Lys	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Tyr
			260					265					270		
Ala	Lys	His	Met	Val	Leu	Arg	Tyr	Asn	Gly	Pro	Val	Ser	Phe	Ile	Asn
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305					310					315				320	
Gln	Arg	Thr	Ser	Asp	Gln	Gly	Leu	Val	Arg	Asn	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Xaa
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Lys	Asp	Ala	Ile	Leu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Glu	Ala	Arg	Asn	Gly	Asp	Ile	Leu
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Phe	Phe	Asp	Pro	Ile	Val	Gln	Glu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Lys	Glu	Ser	Pro	Leu
		355					360					365			
Pro	Ser	Ser	Leu	Gln	Ala	Ser	Val	Thr	Ser	Pro	Thr	Pro	Ala	Thr	Ala
		370				375					380				
Ser	Pro	Leu	Val	Ile	Gln	Thr	Ser	Ala	Asn	Arg	Ser	Val	Ile	Phe	Ser
385					390					395				400	
Ser	Glu	Arg	Leu	Ser	Glu	Glu	Glu	Lys	Thr	Pro	Asp	Asn	Leu	Thr	Ser
				405				410					415		
Gln	Leu	Gln	Gln	Pro	Ile	Glu	Leu	Lys	Ser	Gly	Arg	Leu	Val	Leu	Lys
			420					425					430		
Asp	Arg	Ala	Val	Leu	Ser	Ala	Pro	Ser	Leu	Ser	Gln	Asp	Pro	Gln	Ala
		435					440					445			
Leu	Leu	Ile	Met	Glu	Ala	Gly	Thr	Ser	Leu	Lys	Thr	Ser	Ser	Asp	Leu
		450				455					460				
Lys	Leu	Ala	Thr	Leu	Ser	Ile	Pro	Leu	His	Ser	Leu	Asp	Thr	Gly	Lys
465					470				475					480	
Ser	Val	Thr	Ile	His	Ala	Pro	Asn	Leu	Ser	Ile	Gln	Lys	Ile	Phe	Leu
				485					490				495		
Ser	Asn	Ser	Gly	Asp	Glu	Asn	Phe	Tyr	Glu	Asn	Val	Glu	Leu	Leu	Ser
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Ala Val Gln Ser Met Ile Asn Thr Thr Ala His Gly Gly Ala Tyr Leu
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Phe Gly Thr Trp Gly Ser Ala Val Ser Asn Leu Phe Tyr Val His Asp
      610              615              620
Ser Ser Gly Lys Pro Ile Asp Asn Trp His His Arg Ser Leu Gly Tyr
      625              630              635              640
Leu Phe Gly Ile Ser Thr His Ser Leu Asp Asp His Ser Phe Cys Leu
      645              650              655
Ala Ala Gly Gln Leu Leu Gly Lys Ser Ser Asp Ser Phe Ile Thr Ser
      660              665              670
Thr Glu Thr Thr Ser Tyr Ile Ala Thr Val Gln Ala Gln Leu Ala Thr
      675              680              685
Ser Leu Met Lys Ile Ser Ala Gln Ala Cys Tyr Asn Glu Ser Ile His
      690              695              700
Glu Leu Lys Thr Lys Tyr Arg Ser Phe Ser Lys Glu Gly Phe Gly Ser
      705              710              715              720
Trp His Ser Val Ala Val Ser Gly Glu Val Cys Ala Ser Ile Pro Ile
      725              730              735
Val Ser Asn Gly Ser Gly Leu Phe Ser Ser Phe Ser Ile Phe Ser Lys
      740              745              750
Leu Gln Gly Phe Ser Gly Thr Gln Asp Gly Phe Glu Glu Ser Ser Gly
      755              760              765
Glu Ile Arg Ser Phe Ser Ala Ser Ser Phe Arg Asn Ile Ser Leu Pro
      770              775              780
Ile Gly Ile Thr Phe Glu Lys Lys Ser Gln Lys Thr Arg Thr Tyr Tyr
      785              790              795              800
Tyr Phe Leu Gly Ala Tyr Ile Gln Asp Leu Lys Arg Asp Val Glu Ser
      805              810              815
Gly Pro Val Val Leu Leu Lys Asn Ala Val Ser Trp Asp Ala Pro Met
      820              825              830
Ala Asn Leu Asp Ser Arg Ala Tyr Met Phe Arg Leu Thr Asn Gln Arg
      835              840              845
Ala Leu His Arg Leu Gln Thr Leu Leu Asn Val Ser Cys Val Leu Arg
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Gly Gln Ser His Ser Tyr Ser Leu Asp Leu Gly Thr Thr Tyr Arg Phe
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<210> 176

<211> 982

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (1)...(982)

<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 176

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Gly Glu Leu Thr Leu Lys Asn Leu Asp Asn Ser Ile Ala Ala Leu Pro
      35              40              45
Leu Ser Cys Phe Gly Asn Leu Leu Gly Ser Phe Thr Val Leu Gly Arg

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Gly His Ser Leu Thr Phe Glu Asn Ile Arg Thr Ser Thr Asn Gly Ala		
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	85	90
Lys Glu Leu Ser Phe Ser Asn Cys Asn Ser Leu Leu Ala Val Leu Pro		95
	100	105
Ala Ala Thr Thr Asn Lys Gly Ser Gln Thr Pro Thr Thr Thr Ser Thr		110
	115	120
Pro Ser Asn Gly Thr Ile Tyr Ser Lys Thr Asp Leu Leu Leu Leu Asn		125
	130	135
Asn Glu Lys Phe Ser Phe Tyr Ser Asn Leu Val Ser Gly Asp Gly Gly		140
	145	150
Ala Ile Asp Ala Lys Ser Leu Thr Val Gln Gly Ile Ser Lys Leu Cys		155
	165	170
Val Phe Gln Glu Asn Thr Ala Gln Ala Asp Gly Gly Ala Cys Gln Val		175
	180	185
Val Thr Ser Phe Ser Ala Met Ala Asn Glu Ala Pro Ile Ala Phe Val		190
	195	200
Ala Asn Val Ala Gly Val Arg Gly Gly Gly Ile Ala Ala Val Gln Asp		205
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Gly Gln Gln Gly Val Ser Ser Ser Thr Ser Thr Glu Asp Pro Val Val		220
	225	230
Ser Phe Ser Arg Asn Thr Ala Val Glu Phe Asp Gly Asn Val Ala Arg		235
	245	250
Val Gly Gly Gly Ile Tyr Ser Tyr Gly Asn Val Ala Phe Leu Asn Asn		255
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Gly Lys Thr Leu Phe Leu Asn Asn Val Ala Ser Pro Val Tyr Ile Ala		270
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Ala Lys Gln Pro Thr Ser Gly Gln Ala Ser Asn Thr Ser Asn Asn Tyr		285
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Gly Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Cys Lys Asn Gly Ala Gln Ala Gly Ser		300
	305	310
Asn Asn Ser Gly Ser Val Ser Phe Asp Gly Glu Gly Val Val Phe Phe		315
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Ser Ser Asn Val Ala Ala Gly Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Lys Lys		335
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Leu Ser Val Ala Asn Cys Gly Pro Val Gln Phe Leu Arg Asn Ile Ala		350
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Asn Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Leu Gly Glu Ser Gly Glu Leu Ser Leu		365
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Ala Lys Glu Asn Ala Ala Asp Val Asn Gly Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gln		395
	405	410
Ala Ile Ser Met Gly Ser Gly Gly Lys Ile Thr Thr Leu Arg Ala Lys		415
	420	425
Ala Gly His Gln Ile Leu Phe Asn Asp Pro Ile Glu Met Ala Asn Gly		430
	435	440
Asn Asn Gln Pro Ala Gln Ser Ser Lys Leu Leu Lys Ile Asn Asp Gly		445
	450	455
Glu Gly Tyr Thr Gly Asp Ile Val Phe Ala Asn Gly Ser Ser Thr Leu		460
	465	470
Tyr Gln Asn Val Thr Ile Glu Gln Gly Arg Ile Val Leu Arg Glu Lys		475
	485	490
		495

Ala Lys Leu Ser Val Asn Ser Leu Ser Gln Thr Gly Gly Ser Leu Tyr
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 Met Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Leu Asp Phe Val Thr Pro Gln Pro Pro Gln
 515 520 525
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 Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Leu Ala Asn Asn Ala Val Thr Asn Pro Pro Thr
 545 550 555 560
 Asn Pro Pro Ala Gln Asp Ser His Pro Ala Val Ile Gly Ser Thr Thr
 565 570 575
 Ala Gly Ser Val Thr Ile Ser Gly Pro Ile Phe Phe Glu Asp Leu Asp
 580 585 590
 Asp Thr Ala Tyr Asp Arg Tyr Asp Trp Leu Gly Ser Asn Gln Lys Ile
 595 600 605
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 625 630 635 640
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 Thr Leu Lys Ala Thr Trp Thr Lys Thr Gly Tyr Asn Pro Gly Pro Glu
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 675 680 685
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 690 695 700
 Tyr Cys Arg Gly Leu Trp Val Ser Gly Val Ser Asn Phe Phe Tyr His
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 Asp Arg Asp Ala Leu Gly Gln Gly Tyr Arg Tyr Ile Ser Gly Gly Tyr
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 Gly Leu Pro Ile Val Ile Thr Pro Ser Lys Leu Tyr Leu Asn Glu Leu
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 Arg Pro Phe Val Gln Ala Glu Phe Ser Tyr Ala Asp His Glu Ser Phe
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 Thr Glu Glu Gly Asp Gln Ala Arg Ala Phe Lys Ser Gly His Leu Leu
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 His Pro Asn Lys Tyr Ser Phe Met Ala Ala Tyr Ile Cys Asp Ala Tyr
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 Arg Thr Ile Ser Gly Thr Glu Thr Thr Leu Leu Ser His Gln Glu Thr
 915 920 925
 Trp Thr Thr Asp Ala Phe His Leu Ala Arg His Gly Val Val Val Arg

Gly Ala Ile Tyr 325 Asp Gly Thr Ser 330 Asn Ser Lys Ile Ser Ala Asp 335
 Arg His Ala Ile 340 Phe Asn Glu Asn 345 Ile Val Thr Asn Val Thr Asn 350
 Ala Asn Gly Thr Ser Thr Ser 375 Ala Asn Pro Pro Arg Arg Asn Ala Ile 380
 Thr Val Ala Ser Ser Ser Gly Glu Ile Leu Leu Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser 385
 Gln Asn Leu Ile Phe Tyr Asp Pro Ile Glu Val Ser Asn Ala Gly Val 400
 Ser Val Ser Phe Asn Lys Glu Ala Asp Gln Thr Gly Ser Val Val Phe 415
 Ser Gly Ala Thr Val Asn Ser Ala Asp Phe His Gln Arg Asn Leu Gln 420
 Thr Lys Thr Pro Ala Pro Leu Thr Leu Ser Asn Gly Phe Leu Cys Ile 425
 Glu Asp His Ala Gln Leu Thr Val Asn Arg Phe Thr Gln Thr Gly Gly 430
 Val Val Ser Leu Gly Asn Gly Ala Val Leu Ser Cys Tyr Lys Asn Gly 435
 Thr Gly Asp Ser Ala Ser Asn Ala Ser Ile Thr Leu Lys His Ile Gly 440
 Leu Asn Leu Ser Ser Ile Leu Lys Ser Gly Ala Glu Ile Pro Leu Leu 445
 Trp Val Glu Pro Thr Asn Asn Ser Asn Asn Tyr Thr Ala Asp Thr Ala 450
 Ala Thr Phe Ser Leu Ser Asp Val Lys Leu Ser Leu Ile Asp Asp Tyr 455
 Gly Asn Ser Pro Tyr Glu Ser Thr Asp Leu Thr His Ala Leu Ser Ser 460
 Gln Pro Met Leu Ser Ile Ser Glu Ala Ser Asp Asn Gln Leu Gln Ser 465
 Glu Asn Ile Asp Phe Ser Gly Leu Asn Val Pro His Tyr Gly Trp Gln 470
 Gly Leu Trp Thr Trp Gly Trp Ala Lys Thr Gln Asp Pro Glu Pro Ala 475
 Ser Ser Ala Thr Ile Thr Asp Pro Gln Lys Ala Asn Arg Phe His Arg 480
 Thr Leu Leu Leu Thr Trp Leu Pro Ala Gly Tyr Val Pro Ser Pro Lys 485
 His Arg Ser Pro Leu Ile Ala Asn Thr Leu Trp Gly Asn Met Leu Leu 490
 Ala Thr Glu Ser Leu Lys Asn Ser Ala Glu Leu Thr Pro Ser Gly His 495
 Pro Phe Trp Gly Ile Thr Gly Gly Gly Leu Gly Met Met Val Tyr Gln 500
 Asp Pro Arg Glu Asn His Pro Gly Phe His Met Arg Ser Ser Gly Tyr 505
 Ser Ala Gly Met Ile Ala Gly Gln Thr His Thr Phe Ser Leu Lys Phe 510
 Ser Gln Thr Tyr Thr Lys Leu Asn Glu Arg Tyr Ala Lys Asn Asn Val 515
 Ser Ser Lys Asn Tyr Ser Cys Gln Gly Glu Met Leu Phe Ser Leu Gln 520
 755 760 765

Glu Gly Phe Leu Leu Thr Lys Leu Val Gly Leu Tyr Ser Tyr Gly Asp
 770 775 780
 His Asn Cys His His Phe Tyr Thr Gln Gly Glu Asn Leu Thr Ser Gln
 785 790 795 800
 Gly Thr Phe Arg Ser Gln Thr Met Gly Gly Ala Val Phe Phe Asp Leu
 805 810 815
 Pro Met Lys Pro Phe Gly Ser Thr His Ile Leu Thr Ala Pro Phe Leu
 820 825 830
 Gly Ala Leu Gly Ile Tyr Ser Ser Leu Ser His Phe Thr Glu Val Gly
 835 840 845
 Ala Tyr Pro Arg Ser Phe Ser Thr Lys Thr Pro Leu Ile Asn Val Leu
 850 855 860
 Val Pro Ile Gly Val Lys Gly Ser Phe Met Asn Ala Thr His Arg Pro
 865 870 875 880
 Gln Ala Trp Thr Val Glu Leu Ala Tyr Gln Pro Val Leu Tyr Arg Gln
 885 890 895
 Glu Pro Gly Ile Ala Thr Gln Leu Leu Ala Ser Lys Gly Ile Trp Phe
 900 905 910
 Gly Ser Gly Ser Pro Ser Ser Arg His Ala Met Ser Tyr Lys Ile Ser
 915 920 925
 Gln Gln Thr Gln Pro Leu Ser Trp Leu Thr Leu His Phe Gln Tyr His
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 Gly Phe Tyr Ser Ser Ser Thr Phe Cys Asn Tyr Leu Asn Gly Glu Ile
 945 950 955 960
 Ala Leu Arg Phe

<210> 178

<211> 1530

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 178

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 Ser Val Val Ala Ala Ile Leu Ala Ser Val Ser Gly Leu Ala Ser Cys
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 Val Asp Leu His Ala Gly Gly Gln Ser Val Asn Glu Leu Val Tyr Val
 35 40 45
 Gly Pro Gln Ala Val Leu Leu Asp Gln Ile Arg Asp Leu Phe Val
 50 55 60
 Gly Ser Lys Asp Ser Gln Ala Glu Gly Gln Tyr Arg Leu Ile Val Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Asp Pro Ser Ser Phe Gln Glu Lys Asp Ala Asp Thr Leu Pro Gly Lys
 85 90 95
 Val Glu Gln Ser Thr Leu Phe Ser Val Thr Asn Pro Val Val Phe Gln
 100 105 110
 Gly Val Asp Gln Gln Asp Gln Val Ser Ser Gln Gly Leu Ile Cys Ser
 115 120 125
 Phe Thr Ser Ser Asn Leu Asp Ser Pro Arg Asp Gly Glu Ser Phe Leu
 130 135 140
 Gly Ile Ala Phe Val Gly Asp Ser Ser Lys Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Thr
 145 150 155 160
 Asp Val Lys Ala Ser Leu Ser Gly Ala Ala Leu Tyr Ser Thr Glu Asp
 165 170 175

Leu Ile Phe Glu Lys Ile Lys Gly Gly Leu Glu Phe Ala Ser Cys Ser
 180 185 190
 Ser Leu Glu Gln Gly Gly Ala Cys Ala Ala Gln Ser Ile Leu Ile His
 195 200 205
 Asp Cys Gln Gly Leu Gln Val Lys His Cys Thr Thr Ala Val Asn Ala
 210 215 220
 Glu Gly Ser Ser Ala Asn Asp His Leu Gly Phe Gly Gly Ala Phe
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Val Thr Gly Ser Leu Ser Gly Glu Lys Ser Leu Tyr Met Pro Ala
 245 250 255
 Gly Asp Met Val Val Ala Asn Cys Asp Gly Ala Ile Ser Phe Glu Gly
 260 265 270
 Asn Ser Ala Asn Phe Ala Asn Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ala Ser Gly Lys
 275 280 285
 Val Leu Phe Val Ala Asn Asp Lys Lys Thr Ser Phe Ile Glu Asn Arg
 290 295 300
 Ala Leu Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ala Ser Ser Asp Ile Ala Phe Gln
 305 310 315 320
 Asn Cys Ala Glu Leu Val Phe Lys Gly Asn Cys Ala Ile Gly Thr Glu
 325 330 335
 Asp Lys Gly Ser Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Val
 340 345 350
 Leu Leu Gln Gly Asn His Gly Ile Thr Cys Asp Lys Asn Glu Ser Ala
 355 360 365
 Ser Gln Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Gly Lys Asn Cys Gln Ile Ser Asp Asn
 370 375 380
 Glu Gly Pro Val Val Phe Arg Asp Ser Thr Ala Cys Leu Gly Gly Gly
 385 390 395 400
 Ala Ile Ala Ala Gln Glu Ile Val Ser Ile Gln Asn Asn Gln Ala Gly
 405 410 415
 Ile Ser Phe Glu Gly Gly Lys Ala Ser Phe Gly Gly Gly Ile Ala Cys
 420 425 430
 Gly Ser Phe Ser Ser Ala Gly Gly Ala Ser Val Leu Gly Thr Ile Asp
 435 440 445
 Ile Ser Lys Asn Leu Gly Ala Ile Ser Phe Ser Arg Thr Leu Cys Thr
 450 455 460
 Thr Ser Asp Leu Gly Gln Met Glu Tyr Gln Gly Gly Ala Leu Phe
 465 470 475 480
 Gly Glu Asn Ile Ser Leu Ser Glu Asn Ala Gly Val Leu Thr Phe Lys
 485 490 495
 Asp Asn Ile Val Lys Thr Phe Ala Ser Asn Gly Lys Ile Leu Gly Gly
 500 505 510
 Gly Ala Ile Leu Ala Thr Gly Lys Val Glu Ile Thr Asn Asn Ser Gly
 515 520 525
 Gly Ile Ser Phe Thr Gly Asn Ala Arg Ala Pro Gln Ala Leu Pro Thr
 530 535 540
 Gln Glu Glu Phe Pro Leu Phe Ser Lys Lys Glu Gly Arg Pro Leu Ser
 545 550 555 560
 Ser Gly Tyr Ser Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Leu Gly Arg Glu Val Ala Ile
 565 570 575
 Leu His Asn Ala Ala Val Val Phe Glu Gln Asn Arg Leu Gln Cys Ser
 580 585 590
 Glu Glu Glu Ala Thr Leu Leu Gly Cys Cys Gly Gly Gly Ala Val His
 595 600 605
 Gly Met Asp Ser Thr Ser Ile Val Gly Asn Ser Ser Val Arg Phe Gly

610	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Ala	Met	Gly	Gln	Gly	Val	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ser
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	Ile	Ala	Ser	Leu	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Leu	Gln	Ala	Ser	Glu	Gly	Asn	Cys
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	Glu	Leu	Val	Asp	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Val	Leu	Phe	Arg	Asp	Asn	Arg	Gly	Arg
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	Val	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ser	Cys	Leu	Arg	Gly	Asp	Val	Val	Ile	Ser
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	Gly	Asn	Lys	Gly	Arg	Val	Glu	Phe	Lys	Asp	Asn	Ile	Ala	Thr	Arg	Leu
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	Tyr	Val	Glu	Glu	Thr	Val	Glu	Lys	Val	Glu	Glu	Val	Glu	Pro	Ala	Pro
					725					730						735
	Glu	Gln	Lys	Asp	Asn	Asn	Glu	Leu	Ser	Phe	Leu	Gly	Ser	Val	Glu	Gln
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	Ser	Phe	Ile	Thr	Ala	Ala	Asn	Gln	Ala	Leu	Phe	Ala	Ser	Glu	Asp	Gly
					755					760						765
	Asp	Leu	Ser	Pro	Glu	Ser	Ser	Ile	Ser	Ser	Glu	Glu	Leu	Ala	Lys	Arg
					770					775						780
	Arg	Glu	Cys	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Phe	Ala	Lys	Arg	Val	Arg	Ile	Val
					785					790						800
	Asp	Asn	Gln	Glu	Ala	Val	Val	Phe	Ser	Asn	Asn	Phe	Ser	Asp	Ile	Tyr
					805					810						815
	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Phe	Thr	Gly	Ser	Leu	Arg	Glu	Glu	Asp	Lys	Leu	Asp
					820					825						830
	Gly	Gln	Ile	Pro	Glu	Val	Leu	Ile	Ser	Gly	Asn	Ala	Gly	Asp	Val	Val
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	Phe	Ser	Gly	Asn	Ser	Ser	Lys	Arg	Asp	Glu	His	Leu	Pro	His	Thr	Gly
					850					855						860
	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Cys	Thr	Gln	Asn	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ser	Gln	Asn	Thr	Gly
					865					870						880
	Asn	Val	Leu	Phe	Tyr	Asn	Asn	Val	Ala	Cys	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Val	Arg
					885					890						895
	Ile	Glu	Asp	His	Gly	Asn	Val	Leu	Leu	Glu	Ala	Phe	Gly	Gly	Asp	Ile
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	Val	Phe	Lys	Gly	Asn	Ser	Ser	Phe	Arg	Ala	Gln	Gly	Ser	Asp	Ala	Ile
					915					920						925
	Tyr	Phe	Ala	Gly	Lys	Glu	Ser	His	Ile	Thr	Ala	Leu	Asn	Ala	Thr	Glu
					930					935						940
	Gly	His	Ala	Ile	Val	Phe	His	Asp	Ala	Leu	Val	Phe	Glu	Asn	Leu	Lys
					945					950						955
	Glu	Arg	Lys	Ser	Ala	Glu	Val	Leu	Leu	Ile	Asn	Ser	Arg	Glu	Asn	Pro
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	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Ser	Ile	Arg	Phe	Leu	Glu	Ala	Glu	Ser	Lys	Val	Pro
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	Gln	Cys	Ile	His	Val	Gln	Gln	Gly	Ser	Leu	Glu	Leu	Leu	Asn	Gly	Ala
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	Thr	Leu	Cys	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Phe	Lys	Gln	Asp	Ala	Gly	Ala	Lys	Leu	Val
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	Leu	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ser	Lys	Leu	Lys	Ile	Leu	Asp	Ser	Gly	Thr	Pro	Val
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	Gln	Gly	His	Ala	Ile	Ser	Lys	Pro	Glu	Ala	Glu	Ile	Glu	Ser	Ser	Ser
					1045					1050						1055

Glu Pro Glu Gly Ala His Ser Leu Trp Ile Ala Lys Asn Ala Gln Thr
 1060 1065 1070
 Thr Val Pro Met Val Asp Ile His Thr Ile Ser Val Asp Leu Ala Ser
 1075 1080 1085
 Phe Ser Ser Ser Gln Gln Glu Gly Thr Val Glu Ala Pro Gln Val Ile
 1090 1095 1100
 Val Pro Gly Gly Ser Tyr Val Arg Ser Gly Glu Leu Asn Leu Glu Leu
 1105 1110 1115 1120
 Val Asn Thr Thr Gly Thr Gly Tyr Glu Asn His Ala Leu Leu Lys Asn
 1125 1130 1135
 Glu Ala Lys Val Pro Leu Met Ser Phe Val Ala Ser Ser Asp Glu Ala
 1140 1145 1150
 Ser Ala Glu Ile Ser Asn Leu Ser Val Ser Asp Leu Gln Ile His Val
 1155 1160 1165
 Ala Thr Pro Glu Ile Glu Glu Asp Thr Tyr Gly His Met Gly Asp Trp
 1170 1175 1180
 Ser Glu Ala Lys Ile Gln Asp Gly Thr Leu Val Ile Asn Trp Asn Pro
 1185 1190 1195 1200
 Thr Gly Tyr Arg Leu Asp Pro Gln Lys Ala Gly Ala Leu Val Phe Asn
 1205 1210 1215
 Ala Leu Trp Glu Glu Gly Ala Val Leu Ser Ala Leu Lys Asn Ala Arg
 1220 1225 1230
 Phe Ala His Asn Leu Thr Ala Gln Arg Met Glu Phe Asp Tyr Ser Thr
 1235 1240 1245
 Asn Val Trp Gly Phe Ala Phe Gly Gly Phe Arg Thr Leu Ser Ala Glu
 1250 1255 1260
 Asn Leu Val Ala Ile Asp Gly Tyr Lys Gly Ala Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ser
 1265 1270 1275 1280
 Ala Gly Val Asp Ile Gln Leu Met Glu Asp Phe Val Leu Gly Val Ser
 1285 1290 1295
 Gly Ala Ala Phe Leu Gly Lys Met Asp Ser Gln Lys Phe Asp Ala Glu
 1300 1305 1310
 Val Ser Arg Lys Gly Val Val Gly Ser Val Tyr Thr Gly Phe Leu Ala
 1315 1320 1325
 Gly Ser Trp Phe Phe Lys Gly Gln Tyr Ser Leu Gly Thr Gln Asn
 1330 1335 1340
 Asp Met Lys Thr Arg Tyr Gly Val Leu Gly Glu Ser Ser Ala Ser Trp
 1345 1350 1355 1360
 Thr Ser Arg Gly Val Leu Ala Asp Ala Leu Val Glu Tyr Arg Ser Leu
 1365 1370 1375
 Val Gly Pro Val Arg Pro Thr Phe Tyr Ala Leu His Phe Asn Pro Tyr
 1380 1385 1390
 Val Glu Val Ser Tyr Ala Ser Met Lys Phe Pro Gly Phe Thr Glu Gln
 1395 1400 1405
 Gly Arg Glu Ala Arg Ser Phe Glu Asp Ala Ser Leu Thr Asn Ile Thr
 1410 1415 1420
 Ile Pro Leu Gly Met Lys Phe Glu Leu Ala Phe Ile Lys Gly Gln Phe
 1425 1430 1435 1440
 Ser Glu Val Asn Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Tyr Ala Trp Glu Ala Tyr Arg
 1445 1450 1455
 Lys Val Glu Gly Gly Ala Val Gln Leu Leu Glu Ala Gly Phe Asp Trp
 1460 1465 1470
 Glu Gly Ala Pro Met Asp Leu Pro Arg Gln Glu Leu Arg Val Ala Leu
 1475 1480 1485
 Glu Asn Asn Thr Glu Trp Ser Ser Tyr Phe Ser Thr Val Leu Gly Leu

1490 1495 1500
 Thr Ala Phe Cys Gly Gly Phe Thr Ser Thr Asp Ser Lys Leu Gly Tyr
 1505 1510 1515 1520
 Glu Ala Asn Thr Gly Leu Arg Leu Ile Phe
 1525 1530

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<400> 179
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 Asp Cys Asn Val Ser Lys Val Gly Tyr Ser Thr Ser Gln Ala Phe Thr
 35 40 45
 Asp Met Met Leu Ala Asp Asn Thr Glu Tyr Arg Ala Ala Asp Ser Val
 50 55 60
 Ser Phe Tyr Asp Phe Ser Thr Ser Ser Gly Leu Pro Arg Lys His Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Ser Ser Ser Glu Ala Ser Pro Thr Thr Glu Gly Val Ser Ser Ser
 85 90 95
 Ser Ser Gly Glu Asn Thr Glu Asn Ser Gln Asp Ser Ala Pro Ser Ser
 100 105 110
 Gly Glu Thr Asp Lys Lys Thr Glu Glu Glu Leu Asp Asn Gly Gly Ile
 115 120 125
 Ile Tyr Ala Arg Glu Lys Leu Thr Ile Ser Glu Ser Gln Asp Ser Leu
 130 135 140
 Ser Asn Pro Ser Ile Glu Leu His Asp Asn Ser Phe Phe Gly Glu
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Glu Val Ile Phe Asp His Arg Val Ala Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Ala
 165 170 175
 Ile Tyr Gly Glu Lys Glu Val Val Phe Glu Asn Ile Lys Ser Leu Leu
 180 185 190
 Val Glu Val Asn Ile Ser Val Glu Lys Gly Gly Ser Val Tyr Ala Lys
 195 200 205
 Glu Arg Val Ser Leu Glu Asn Val Thr Glu Ala Thr Phe Ser Ser Asn
 210 215 220
 Gly Gly Glu Gln Gly Gly Gly Gly Ile Tyr Ser Glu Gln Asp Met Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Ile Ser Asp Cys Asn Asn Val His Phe Gln Gly Asn Ala Ala Gly Ala
 245 250 255
 Thr Ala Val Lys Gln Cys Leu Asp Glu Glu Met Ile Val Leu Leu Thr
 260 265 270
 Glu Cys Val Asp Ser Leu Ser Glu Asp Thr Leu Asp Ser Thr Pro Glu
 275 280 285
 Thr Glu Gln Thr Lys Ser Asn Gly Asn Gln Asp Gly Ser Ser Glu Thr
 290 295 300
 Lys Asp Thr Gln Val Ser Glu Ser Pro Glu Ser Thr Pro Ser Pro Asp
 305 310 315 320
 Asp Val Leu Gly Lys Gly Gly Gly Ile Tyr Thr Glu Lys Ser Leu Thr
 325 330 335
 Ile Thr Gly Ile Thr Gly Thr Ile Asp Phe Val Ser Asn Ile Ala Thr

340										345										350																																			
Asp	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Phe	Thr	Lys	Glu	Asn	Leu	Ser	Cys	Thr	Asn					Asp	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Phe	Thr	Lys	Glu	Asn	Leu	Ser	Cys	Thr	Asn			Asp	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Phe	Thr	Lys	Glu	Asn	Leu	Ser	Cys	Thr	Asn		
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Thr	Asn	Ser	Leu	Gln	Phe	Leu	Lys	Asn	Ser	Ala	Gly	Gln	His	Gly	Gly					Thr	Asn	Ser	Leu	Gln	Phe	Leu	Lys	Asn	Ser	Ala	Gly	Gln	His	Gly	Gly			Thr	Asn	Ser	Leu	Gln	Phe	Leu	Lys	Asn	Ser	Ala	Gly	Gln	His	Gly	Gly		
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Gly	Ala	Tyr	Val	Thr	Gln	Thr	Met	Ser	Val	Thr	Asn	Thr	Thr	Ser	Glu					Gly	Ala	Tyr	Val	Thr	Gln	Thr	Met	Ser	Val	Thr	Asn	Thr	Thr	Ser	Glu			Gly	Ala	Tyr	Val	Thr	Gln	Thr	Met	Ser	Val	Thr	Asn	Thr	Thr	Ser	Glu		
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Ser	Ile	Thr	Thr	Pro	Leu	Val	Gly	Glu	Val	Ile	Phe	Ser	Glu	Asn						Ser	Ile	Thr	Thr	Pro	Leu	Val	Gly	Glu	Val	Ile	Phe	Ser	Glu	Asn			Ser	Ile	Thr	Thr	Pro	Leu	Val	Gly	Glu	Val	Ile	Phe	Ser	Glu	Asn				
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Thr	Ala	Lys	Gly	His	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ile	Cys	Thr	Asn	Lys	Leu	Ser	Leu					Thr	Ala	Lys	Gly	His	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ile	Cys	Thr	Asn	Lys	Leu	Ser	Leu			Thr	Ala	Lys	Gly	His	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ile	Cys	Thr	Asn	Lys	Leu	Ser	Leu		
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Ser	Asn	Leu	Lys	Thr	Val	Thr	Leu	Thr	Lys	Asn	Ser	Ala	Lys	Glu	Ser					Ser	Asn	Leu	Lys	Thr	Val	Thr	Leu	Thr	Lys	Asn	Ser	Ala	Lys	Glu	Ser			Ser	Asn	Leu	Lys	Thr	Val	Thr	Leu	Thr	Lys	Asn	Ser	Ala	Lys	Glu	Ser		
		435						440						445								435						440					445							435						440					445				
Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Phe	Thr	Asp	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ile	Pro	Thr	Thr	Asp	Thr					Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Phe	Thr	Asp	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ile	Pro	Thr	Thr	Asp	Thr			Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Phe	Thr	Asp	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ile	Pro	Thr	Thr	Asp	Thr		
		450						455						460								450						455					460							450						455					460				
Pro	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ala	Ser	Thr	Pro	Glu					Pro	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ala	Ser	Thr	Pro	Glu			Pro	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ala	Ser	Thr	Pro	Glu		
		465						470						475								465						470					475							465						470					475				
Val	Val	Ala	Ser	Ala	Lys	Ile	Asn	Arg	Phe	Phe	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	Glu					Val	Val	Ala	Ser	Ala	Lys	Ile	Asn	Arg	Phe	Phe	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	Glu			Val	Val	Ala	Ser	Ala	Lys	Ile	Asn	Arg	Phe	Phe	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	Glu		
				485				490						495										485				490					495									485				490					495				
Pro	Ala	Ala	Pro	Ser	Leu	Thr	Glu	Ala	Glu	Ser	Asp	Gln	Thr	Asp	Gln					Pro	Ala	Ala	Pro	Ser	Leu	Thr	Glu	Ala	Glu	Ser	Asp	Gln	Thr	Asp	Gln			Pro	Ala	Ala	Pro	Ser	Leu	Thr	Glu	Ala	Glu	Ser	Asp	Gln	Thr	Asp	Gln		
		500						505						510								500						505					510							500						505					510				
Thr	Glu	Thr	Ser	Asp	Thr	Asn	Ser	Asp	Ile	Asp	Val	Ser	Ile	Glu	Asn					Thr	Glu	Thr	Ser	Asp	Thr	Asn	Ser	Asp	Ile	Asp	Val	Ser	Ile	Glu	Asn			Thr	Glu	Thr	Ser	Asp	Thr	Asn	Ser	Asp	Ile	Asp	Val	Ser	Ile	Glu	Asn		
		515						520						525								515						520					525							515						520					525				
Ile	Leu	Asn	Val	Ala	Ile	Asn	Gln	Asn	Thr	Ser	Ala	Lys	Lys	Gly	Gly					Ile	Leu	Asn	Val	Ala	Ile	Asn	Gln	Asn	Thr	Ser	Ala	Lys	Lys	Gly	Gly			Ile	Leu	Asn	Val	Ala	Ile	Asn	Gln	Asn	Thr	Ser	Ala	Lys	Lys	Gly	Gly		
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Ala	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Lys	Ala	Lys	Leu	Ser	Arg	Ile	Asn	Asn	Leu	Glu					Ala	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Lys	Ala	Lys	Leu	Ser	Arg	Ile	Asn	Asn	Leu	Glu			Ala	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Lys	Ala	Lys	Leu	Ser	Arg	Ile	Asn	Asn	Leu	Glu		
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Leu	Ser	Gly	Asn	Ser	Ser	Gln	Asp	Val	Gly	Gly	Leu	Cys	Leu	Thr						Leu	Ser	Gly	Asn	Ser	Ser	Gln	Asp	Val	Gly	Gly	Leu	Cys	Leu	Thr			Leu	Ser	Gly	Asn	Ser	Ser	Gln	Asp	Val	Gly	Gly	Leu	Cys	Leu	Thr				
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Glu	Ser	Val	Glu	Phe	Asp	Ala	Ile	Gly	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ser	His	Tyr	Asn					Glu	Ser	Val	Glu	Phe	Asp	Ala	Ile	Gly	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ser	His	Tyr	Asn			Glu	Ser	Val	Glu	Phe	Asp	Ala	Ile	Gly	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ser	His	Tyr	Asn		
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Ser	Ala	Ala	Lys	Glu	Gly	Gly	Val	Ile	His	Ser	Lys	Thr	Val	Thr	Leu					Ser	Ala	Ala	Lys	Glu	Gly	Gly	Val	Ile	His	Ser	Lys	Thr	Val	Thr	Leu			Ser	Ala	Ala	Lys	Glu	Gly	Gly	Val	Ile	His	Ser	Lys	Thr	Val	Thr	Leu		
		595						600						605								595						600					605							595						600					605				
Ser	Asn	Leu	Lys	Ser	Thr	Phe	Thr	Phe	Ala	Asp	Asn	Thr	Val	Lys	Ala					Ser	Asn	Leu	Lys	Ser	Thr	Phe	Thr	Phe	Ala	Asp	Asn	Thr	Val	Lys	Ala			Ser	Asn	Leu	Lys	Ser	Thr	Phe	Thr	Phe	Ala	Asp	Asn	Thr	Val	Lys	Ala		
		610						615						620								610						615					620							610						615					620				
Ile	Val	Glu	Ser	Thr	Pro	Glu	Ala	Pro	Glu	Glu	Ile	Pro	Pro	Val	Glu					Ile	Val	Glu	Ser	Thr	Pro	Glu	Ala	Pro	Glu	Glu	Ile	Pro	Pro	Val	Glu			Ile	Val	Glu	Ser	Thr	Pro	Glu	Ala	Pro	Glu	Glu	Ile	Pro	Pro	Val	Glu		
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Gly	Glu	Glu	Ser	Thr	Ala	Thr	Glu	Asn	Pro	Asn	Ser	Asn	Thr	Glu	Gly					Gly	Glu	Glu	Ser	Thr	Ala	Thr	Glu	Asn	Pro	Asn	Ser	Asn	Thr	Glu	Gly			Gly	Glu	Glu	Ser	Thr	Ala	Thr	Glu	Asn	Pro	Asn	Ser	Asn	Thr	Glu	Gly		
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Ser	Ser	Ala	Asn	Thr	Asn	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ser	Gln	Gly	Asp	Thr	Ala	Asp					Ser	Ser	Ala	Asn	Thr	Asn	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ser	Gln	Gly	Asp	Thr	Ala	Asp			Ser	Ser	Ala	Asn	Thr	Asn	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ser	Gln	Gly	Asp	Thr	Ala	Asp		
		660						665						670								660						665					670							660						665					670				
Thr	Gly	Thr	Gly	Val	Val</																																																		

Ser Asn Ser Ser Gly Ser Asp Val Thr Ala Ser Ser Asp Asn Pro Asp
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 Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Asp Ser Ala Gly Asp Ser Glu Gly Pro Thr Glu
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 Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Thr Glu Thr Pro Thr Leu Ile Gly Gly Gly
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 Ala Ile Tyr Gly Glu Thr Val Lys Ile Glu Asn Phe Ser Gly Gln Gly
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 Ile Phe Ser Gly Asn Lys Ala Ile Asp Asn Thr Thr Glu Gly Ser Ser
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 Ser Lys Ser Asn Val Leu Gly Gly Ala Val Tyr Ala Lys Thr Leu Phe
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 Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Ser Ser Arg Arg Thr Val Thr Phe Ser Gly Asn
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 Thr Val Ser Ser Gln Ser Thr Thr Gly Gln Val Ala Gly Gly Ala Ile
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 Tyr Ser Pro Thr Val Thr Ile Ala Thr Pro Val Val Phe Ser Lys Asn
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 Ser Ala Thr Asn Asn Ala Asn Asn Ala Thr Asp Thr Gln Arg Lys Asp
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 Thr Phe Gly Gly Ala Ile Gly Ala Thr Ser Ala Val Ser Leu Ser Gly
 945 950 955 960
 Gly Ala His Phe Leu Glu Asn Val Ala Asp Leu Gly Ser Ala Ile Gly
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 Leu Val Pro Asp Thr Gln Asn Thr Glu Thr Val Lys Leu Glu Ser Gly
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 Ser Tyr Tyr Phe Glu Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Lys Arg Ala Thr Ile Tyr
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 Ala Pro Val Val Ser Ile Lys Ala Tyr Thr Ala Thr Phe Asn Gln Asn
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 Val Thr Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ile Phe Gly Gln Ile Ala Ser Ser Asn
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 Gln Ala Ala Lys Gly Lys Thr Ile Ser Phe Phe Asp Ala Ile Arg Thr
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 Ser Thr Lys Lys Thr Gly Thr Gln Ala Thr Ala Tyr Asp Thr Leu Asp
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 Ile Asn Lys Ser Glu Asp Ser Glu Thr Val Asn Ser Ala Phe Thr Gly
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 Gln Asn Val Val Leu His Ser Gly Ser Leu Val Leu Lys Pro Asn Thr
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Leu	Val	Ile	Asn	Asn	Met	Thr	Ile	Asp	Leu	Ser	Ser	Val	Glu	Lys	Asn					Leu	Val	Ile	Asn	Asn	Met	Thr	Ile	Asp	Leu	Ser	Ser	Val	Glu	Lys	Asn			Leu	Val	Ile	Asn	Asn	Met	Thr	Ile	Asp	Leu	Ser	Ser	Val	Glu	Lys	Asn		
Gly	Ile	Ala	Glu	Gly	Asn	Ile	Phe	Thr	Pro	Pro	Glu	Leu	Arg	Ile	Ile					Gly	Ile	Ala	Glu	Gly	Asn	Ile	Phe	Thr	Pro	Pro	Glu	Leu	Arg	Ile	Ile			Gly	Ile	Ala	Glu	Gly	Asn	Ile	Phe	Thr	Pro	Pro	Glu	Leu	Arg	Ile	Ile		
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Gln	Asn	Pro	Ala	Leu	Arg	Ser	Asp	Gln	Gln	Ile	Ser	Leu	Leu	Val	Leu					Gln	Asn	Pro	Ala	Leu	Arg	Ser	Asp	Gln	Gln	Ile	Ser	Leu	Leu	Val	Leu			Gln	Asn	Pro	Ala	Leu	Arg	Ser	Asp	Gln	Gln	Ile	Ser	Leu	Leu	Val	Leu		
Pro	Thr	Asp	Ser	Ser	Lys	Met	Gln	Ala	Gln	Lys	Ile	Val	Leu	Thr	Gly					Pro	Thr	Asp	Ser	Ser	Lys	Met	Gln	Ala	Gln	Lys	Ile	Val	Leu	Thr	Gly			Pro	Thr	Asp	Ser	Ser	Lys	Met	Gln	Ala	Gln	Lys	Ile	Val	Leu	Thr	Gly		
Asp	Ile	Ala	Pro	Gln	Lys	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Thr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Asp	Pro					Asp	Ile	Ala	Pro	Gln	Lys	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Thr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Asp	Pro			Asp	Ile	Ala	Pro	Gln	Lys	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Thr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Asp	Pro		
Asp	Gln	Leu	Gln	Asn	Gly	Thr	Ile	Ser	Ala	Leu	Trp	Lys	Phe	Asp	Ser					Asp	Gln	Leu	Gln	Asn	Gly	Thr	Ile	Ser	Ala	Leu	Trp	Lys	Phe	Asp	Ser			Asp	Gln	Leu	Gln	Asn	Gly	Thr	Ile	Ser	Ala	Leu	Trp	Lys	Phe	Asp	Ser		
Tyr	Arg	Gln	Trp	Ala	Tyr	Val	Pro	Arg	Asp	Asn	His	Phe	Tyr	Ala	Asn					Tyr	Arg	Gln	Trp	Ala	Tyr	Val	Pro	Arg	Asp	Asn	His	Phe	Tyr	Ala	Asn			Tyr	Arg	Gln	Trp	Ala	Tyr	Val	Pro	Arg	Asp	Asn	His	Phe	Tyr	Ala	Asn		
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Leu	Asn	Asp	Lys	Met	Asn	Leu	Ala	Arg	Phe	Asp	Glu	Val	Ser	Tyr	Asn					Leu	Asn	Asp	Lys	Met	Asn	Leu	Ala	Arg	Phe	Asp	Glu	Val	Ser	Tyr	Asn			Leu	Asn	Asp	Lys	Met	Asn	Leu	Ala	Arg	Phe	Asp	Glu	Val	Ser	Tyr	Asn		
Asn	Leu	Trp	Ile	Ser	Gly	Leu	Gly	Thr	Met	Leu	Ser	Gln	Val	Gly	Thr					Asn	Leu	Trp	Ile	Ser	Gly	Leu	Gly	Thr	Met	Leu	Ser	Gln	Val	Gly	Thr			Asn	Leu	Trp	Ile	Ser	Gly	Leu	Gly	Thr	Met	Leu	Ser	Gln	Val	Gly	Thr		
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Lys	Met	Ile	Gly	Lys	Thr	Lys	Ser	Leu	Lys	Arg	Glu	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Thr					Lys	Met	Ile	Gly	Lys	Thr	Lys	Ser	Leu	Lys	Arg	Glu	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Thr			Lys	Met	Ile	Gly	Lys	Thr	Lys	Ser	Leu	Lys	Arg	Glu	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Thr		
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 Val Pro Thr Arg Asn Ser Ala Arg Gly Glu Tyr Ser Thr Gln Leu Tyr
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 1765 1770 1775

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<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 180

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 35 40 45
 Gly Ala Glu Tyr Ile Val Ser Gly Asn Ala Ser Phe Thr Lys Phe Thr
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 Asn Ile Pro Thr Thr Asp Thr Thr Thr Pro Thr Asn Ser Asn Ser Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Ser Ser Gly Glu Thr Ala Ser Val Ser Glu Asp Ser Asp Ser Thr
 85 90 95
 Thr Thr Thr Pro Asp Pro Lys Gly Gly Gly Ala Phe Tyr Asn Ala His
 100 105 110
 Ser Gly Val Leu Ser Phe Met Thr Arg Ser Gly Thr Glu Gly Ser Leu
 115 120 125
 Thr Leu Ser Glu Ile Lys Met Thr Gly Glu Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Ser
 130 135 140
 Gln Gly Glu Leu Leu Phe Thr Asp Leu Thr Ser Leu Thr Ile Gln Asn
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 Asn Leu Ser Gln Leu Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Gly Gly Ser Thr Ile
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 Ser Leu Ser Gly Ile Thr Lys Ala Thr Phe Ser Cys Asn Ser Ala Glu
 180 185 190
 Val Pro Ala Pro Val Lys Lys Pro Thr Glu Pro Lys Ala Gln Thr Ala
 195 200 205
 Ser Glu Thr Ser Gly Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Asn Asp Ser Val Ser
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 Ser Pro Ser Ser Ser Arg Ala Glu Pro Ala Ala Asn Leu Gln Ser
 225 230 235 240
 His Phe Ile Cys Ala Thr Ala Thr Pro Ala Ala Gln Thr Asp Thr Glu
 245 250 255
 Thr Ser Thr Pro Ser His Lys Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala
 260 265 270

Lys Gly Asp Leu Thr Ile Ala Asp Ser Gln Glu Val Leu Phe Ser Ile
 275 280 285
 Asn Lys Ala Thr Lys Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Ala Glu Lys Asp Val
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 Ser Phe Glu Asn Ile Thr Ser Leu Lys Val Gln Thr Asn Gly Ala Glu
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 Glu Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Lys Gly Asp Leu Ser Ile Gln Ser
 325 330 335
 Ser Lys Gln Ser Leu Phe Asn Ser Asn Tyr Ser Lys Gln Gly Gly Gly
 340 345 350
 Ala Leu Tyr Val Glu Gly Gly Ile Asn Phe Gln Asp Leu Glu Glu Ile
 355 360 365
 Arg Ile Lys Tyr Asn Lys Ala Gly Thr Phe Glu Thr Lys Lys Ile Thr
 370 375 380
 Leu Pro Ser Leu Lys Ala Gln Ala Ser Ala Gly Asn Ala Asp Ala Trp
 385 390 395 400
 Ala Ser Ser Ser Pro Gln Ser Gly Ser Gly Ala Thr Thr Val Ser Asp
 405 410 415
 Ser Gly Asp Ser Ser Ser Gly Ser Asp Ser Asp Thr Ser Glu Thr Val
 420 425 430
 Pro Val Thr Ala Lys Gly Gly Gly Leu Tyr Thr Asp Lys Asn Leu Ser
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 Ile Thr Asn Ile Thr Gly Ile Ile Glu Ile Ala Asn Asn Lys Ala Thr
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 Asp Val Gly Gly Gly Ala Tyr Val Lys Gly Thr Leu Thr Cys Glu Asn
 465 470 475 480
 Ser His Arg Leu Gln Phe Leu Lys Asn Ser Ser Asp Lys Gln Gly Gly
 485 490 495
 Gly Ile Tyr Gly Glu Asp Asn Ile Thr Leu Ser Asn Leu Thr Gly Lys
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 Thr Leu Phe Gln Glu Asn Thr Ala Lys Glu Glu Gly Gly Gly Leu Phe
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 Ile Lys Gly Thr Asp Lys Ala Leu Thr Met Thr Gly Leu Asp Ser Phe
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 Thr Lys Glu Ile Ser Gln Thr Tyr Thr Ser Asp Val Glu Thr Ile Pro
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 Gly Ile Thr Pro Val His Gly Glu Thr Val Ile Thr Gly Asn Lys Ser
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 Thr Gly Gly Asn Gly Gly Gly Val Cys Thr Lys Arg Leu Ala Leu Ser
 595 600 605
 Asn Leu Gln Ser Ile Ser Ile Ser Gly Asn Ser Ala Ala Glu Asn Gly
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 Gly Gly Ala His Thr Cys Pro Asp Ser Phe Pro Thr Ala Asp Thr Ala
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 Glu Gln Pro Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Thr Ser Thr Pro Lys Ser Ala
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 Pro Val Ser Thr Ala Leu Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Ser Thr Val Ser Ser
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 Leu Thr Leu Leu Ala Ala Ser Ser Gln Ala Ser Pro Ala Thr Ser Asn
 675 680 685
 Lys Glu Thr Gln Asp Pro Asn Ala Asp Thr Asp Leu Leu Ile Asp Tyr
 690 695 700
 Val Val Asp Thr Thr Ile Ser Lys Asn Thr Ala Lys Lys Gly Gly Gly

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 Ile Tyr Ala Lys Lys Ala Lys Met Ser Arg Ile Asp Gln Leu Asn Ile
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 Ser Glu Asn Ser Ala Thr Glu Ile Gly Gly Ile Cys Cys Lys Glu
 740 745 750
 Ser Leu Glu Leu Asp Ala Leu Val Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Glu Asn Leu
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 Val Gly Lys Glu Gly Gly Leu His Ala Lys Thr Val Asn Ile Ser
 770 775 780
 Asn Leu Lys Ser Gly Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn Asn Lys Ala Asn Ser Ser
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 Ser Leu Gln Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Pro Ser Ser Pro Ala Thr Pro
 820 825 830
 Thr Tyr Ser Gly Val Val Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Gly Glu Lys Val Thr
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 Phe Ser Gln Cys Ser Gly Thr Cys Gln Phe Ser Gly Asn Gln Ala Ile
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 Asp Asn Asn Pro Ser Gln Ser Ser Leu Asn Val Gln Gly Gly Ala Ile
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 Tyr Ile Phe Ser Gly Asn Ser Val Ser Thr Gly Lys Ser Gln Thr Thr
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 Cys Pro Ala Thr Phe Ser Asn Asn Thr Ala Ser Ile Ala Thr Pro Lys
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 Glu Lys Ile Thr Leu Glu Asn Gly Ser Phe Ile Phe Glu Arg Asn Gln
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Lys Leu Ser Leu Gln Ala Ala Lys Gly Lys Thr Ile Ser Phe Phe Asp
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 Glu Thr Leu Asp Ile Asn Lys Glu Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Tyr Thr Gly
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 Met Glu Pro Gly Ala Val Leu Ser Asn Gln Asn Ile Ala Asn Gly Ala
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 Leu Ile Asp Pro Asn Gly Asn Phe Tyr Gln Asn Pro Met Leu Gly Ser
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 Tyr Met Gly Thr Trp Thr Leu Asp Ser Asn Pro Gln Thr Gly Lys Leu
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 Gln Ala Arg Trp Thr Phe Asp Thr Tyr Arg Arg Trp Val Tyr Ile Pro
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<212> DNA

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<400> 181

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<211> 3021

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 182

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<211> 2934

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 183

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<211> 2547

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 184

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<211> 2337

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

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<211> 2847

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 186

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<210> 187

<211> 2466

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 187

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2466

<210> 188

<211> 1578

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 188

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<210> 189

<211> 866

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (1) ... (866)

<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 189

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Phe Phe Glu Asp Cys Thr Met Glu Ser Leu Phe Pro Ala Leu Cys Ala
  35             40             45
His Ala Ser Gln Asp Asp Pro Leu Tyr Val Leu Gly Asn Ser Tyr Cys
  50             55             60

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Trp Phe Val Ser Lys Leu His Ile Thr Asp Pro Lys Glu Ala Leu Phe
 65 70 75 80
 Lys Glu Lys Gly Asp Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Arg Phe Leu Ser Phe
 85 90 95
 Thr Asp Cys Ser Ser Lys Glu Ser Ser Pro Ser Ile Ile His Gln Lys
 100 105 110
 Asn Gly Gln Leu Ser Leu Arg Asn Asn Gly Ser Met Ser Phe Cys Arg
 115 120 125
 Asn His Ala Glu Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Ala Asp Ala Phe Ser
 130 135 140
 Leu Gln His Asn Tyr Leu Phe Thr Ala Phe Glu Asn Ser Ser Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Asn Gly Gly Ala Ile Gln Ala Gln Thr Phe Ser Leu Ser Arg Asn
 165 170 175
 Val Ser Pro Ile Ser Phe Ala Arg Asn Arg Ala Asp Leu Asn Gly Gly
 180 185 190
 Ala Ile Cys Cys Ser Asn Leu Ile Cys Ser Gly Asn Val Asn Pro Leu
 195 200 205
 Phe Phe Thr Gly Asn Ser Ala Thr Asn Gly Gly Xaa Ile Cys Cys Ile
 210 215 220
 Ser Asp Leu Asn Thr Ser Glu Lys Gly Ser Leu Ser Leu Ala Cys Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Gln Xaa Thr Leu Phe Ala Ser Asn Ser Ala Lys Glu Lys Gly Gly Ala
 245 250 255
 Ile Tyr Ala Lys His Met Val Leu Arg Tyr Asn Gly Pro Val Ser Phe
 260 265 270
 Ile Asn Asn Ser Ala Lys Ile Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ile Gln Ser Gly
 275 280 285
 Gly Ser Leu Ser Ile Leu Ala Gly Glu Gly Ser Val Leu Phe Gln Asn
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 Asn Ser Gln Arg Thr Ser Asp Gln Gly Leu Val Arg Asn Ala Ile Tyr
 305 310 315 320
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 325 330 335
 Ile Leu Phe Phe Asp Pro Ile Val Gln Glu Ser Ser Ser Lys Glu Ser
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 Pro Leu Pro Ser Ser Leu Gln Ala Ser Val Thr Ser Pro Thr Pro Ala
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 385 390 395 400
 Thr Ser Gln Leu Gln Gln Pro Ile Glu Leu Lys Ser Gly Arg Leu Val
 405 410 415
 Leu Lys Asp Arg Ala Val Leu Ser Xaa Pro Ser Leu Ser Gln Asp Pro
 420 425 430
 Gln Ala Leu Leu Ile Met Glu Ala Gly Thr Ser Leu Lys Thr Ser Xaa
 435 440 445
 Asp Leu Lys Leu Xaa Thr Xaa Ser Ile Pro Leu His Ser Leu Asp Thr
 450 455 460
 Glu Lys Ser Val Thr Ile His Ala Pro Asn Leu Ser Ile Gln Lys Ile
 465 470 475 480
 Phe Leu Ser Asn Ser Gly Asp Glu Asn Phe Tyr Glu Asn Val Glu Leu
 485 490 495
 Leu Ser Lys Glu Gln Asn Asn Ile Pro Leu Leu Thr Leu Pro Lys Glu

500 505 510
 Gln Ser His Leu His Leu Pro Asp Gly Asn Leu Ser Ser His Phe Gly
 515 520 525
 Tyr Gln Gly Asp Trp Thr Phe Ser Trp Lys Asp Ser Asp Glu Gly His
 530 535 540
 Ser Leu Ile Ala Asn Trp Thr Pro Lys Asn Tyr Val Pro His Pro Glu
 545 550 555 560
 Arg Gln Ser Thr Leu Val Ala Asn Thr Leu Trp Asn Thr Tyr Ser Asp
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 Met Gln Ala Val Gln Ser Met Ile Asn Thr Thr Ala His Gly Gly Ala
 580 585 590
 Tyr Leu Phe Gly Thr Trp Gly Ser Ala Val Ser Asn Leu Phe Tyr Val
 595 600 605
 His Asp Ser Ser Gly Lys Pro Ile Asp Asn Trp His His Arg Ser Leu
 610 615 620
 Gly Tyr Leu Phe Gly Ile Ser Thr His Ser Leu Asp Asp His Ser Phe
 625 630 635 640
 Cys Leu Ala Ala Gly Gln Leu Leu Gly Lys Ser Ser Asp Ser Phe Ile
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 Thr Ser Thr Glu Thr Thr Ser Tyr Ile Ala Thr Val Gln Ala Gln Leu
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 Ala Thr Ser Leu Met Lys Ile Ser Ala Gln Ala Cys Tyr Asn Glu Ser
 675 680 685
 Ile His Glu Leu Lys Thr Lys Tyr Arg Ser Phe Ser Lys Glu Gly Phe
 690 695 700
 Gly Ser Trp His Ser Val Ala Val Ser Gly Glu Val Cys Ala Ser Ile
 705 710 715 720
 Pro Ile Val Ser Asn Gly Ser Gly Leu Phe Ser Ser Phe Ser Ile Phe
 725 730 735
 Ser Lys Leu Gln Gly Phe Ser Gly Thr Gln Asp Gly Phe Glu Glu Ser
 740 745 750
 Ser Gly Glu Ile Arg Ser Phe Ser Ala Ser Ser Phe Arg Asn Ile Ser
 755 760 765
 Leu Pro Ile Gly Ile Thr Phe Glu Lys Lys Ser Gln Lys Thr Arg Thr
 770 775 780
 Tyr Tyr Tyr Phe Leu Gly Ala Tyr Ile Gln Asp Leu Lys Arg Asp Val
 785 790 795 800
 Glu Ser Gly Pro Val Val Leu Leu Lys Asn Ala Val Ser Trp Asp Ala
 805 810 815
 Pro Met Ala Asn Leu Asp Ser Arg Ala Tyr Met Phe Arg Leu Thr Asn
 820 825 830
 Gln Arg Ala Leu His Arg Leu Gln Thr Leu Leu Asn Val Ser Cys Val
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 Leu Arg Gly Gln Ser His Ser Tyr Ser Leu Asp Leu Gly Thr Thr Tyr
 850 855 860
 Arg Phe
 865

<210> 190

<211> 1006

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 190

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Gly Glu Thr	Leu Thr Val Ser Phe Pro Tyr Thr	Val Ile Gly Asp Pro	
	35	40	45
Ser Gly Thr	Thr Val Phe Ser Ala Gly Glu Leu Thr	Leu Lys Asn Leu	
	50	55	60
Asp Asn Ser	Ile Ala Ala Leu Pro Leu Ser Cys Phe Gly	Asn Leu Leu	
65	70	75	80
Gly Ser Phe	Thr Val Leu Gly Arg Gly His Ser	Leu Thr Phe Glu Asn	
	85	90	95
Ile Arg Thr	Ser Thr Asn Gly Ala Ala Leu Ser	Asn Ser Ala Ala Asp	
	100	105	110
Gly Leu Phe	Thr Ile Glu Gly Phe Lys Glu Leu Ser	Phe Ser Asn Cys	
	115	120	125
Asn Ser Leu	Leu Ala Val Leu Pro Ala Ala Thr	Thr Asn Lys Gly Ser	
	130	135	140
Gln Thr Pro	Thr Thr Ser Thr Pro Ser Asn Gly	Thr Ile Tyr Ser	
145	150	155	160
Lys Thr Asp	Leu Leu Leu Leu Asn Asn Glu Lys Phe	Ser Phe Tyr Ser	
	165	170	175
Asn Leu Val	Ser Gly Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Asp	Ala Lys Ser Leu Thr	
	180	185	190
Val Gln Gly	Ile Ser Lys Leu Cys Val Phe Gln Glu	Asn Thr Ala Gln	
	195	200	205
Ala Asp Gly	Gly Ala Cys Gln Val Val Thr Ser	Phe Ser Ala Met Ala	
	210	215	220
Asn Glu Ala	Pro Ile Ala Phe Val Ala Asn Val	Ala Gly Val Arg Gly	
225	230	235	240
Gly Gly Ile	Ala Ala Val Gln Asp Gly Gln Gln	Gly Val Ser Ser Ser	
	245	250	255
Thr Ser Thr	Glu Asp Pro Val Val Ser Phe Ser	Arg Asn Thr Ala Val	
	260	265	270
Glu Phe Asp	Gly Asn Val Ala Arg Val Gly Gly	Gly Ile Tyr Ser Tyr	
	275	280	285
Gly Asn Val	Ala Phe Leu Asn Asn Gly Lys Thr	Leu Phe Leu Asn Asn	
	290	295	300
Val Ala Ser	Pro Val Tyr Ile Ala Ala Lys Gln	Pro Thr Ser Gly Gln	
305	310	315	320
Ala Ser Asn	Thr Ser Asn Asn Tyr Gly Asp Gly	Gly Ala Ile Phe Cys	
	325	330	335
Lys Asn Gly	Ala Gln Ala Gly Ser Asn Asn Ser	Gly Ser Val Ser Phe	
	340	345	350
Asp Gly Glu	Gly Val Val Phe Phe Ser Ser Asn	Val Ala Ala Gly Lys	
	355	360	365
Gly Gly Ala	Ile Tyr Ala Lys Lys Leu Ser Val	Ala Asn Cys Gly Pro	
	370	375	380
Val Gln Phe	Leu Arg Asn Ile Ala Asn Asp Gly	Gly Ala Ile Tyr Leu	
	385	390	395
Gly Glu Ser	Gly Glu Leu Ser Leu Ser Ala Asp	Tyr Gly Asp Ile Ile	
	405	410	415
Phe Asp Gly	Asn Leu Lys Arg Thr Ala Lys Glu	Asn Ala Ala Asp Val	
	420	425	430
Asn Gly Val	Thr Val Ser Ser Gln Ala Ile Ser	Met Gly Ser Gly Gly	
	435	440	445

Lys Ile Thr Thr Leu Arg Ala Lys Ala Gly His Gln Ile Leu Phe Asn
 450 455 460
 Asp Pro Ile Glu Met Ala Asn Gly Asn Asn Gln Pro Ala Gln Ser Ser
 465 470 475 480
 Lys Leu Leu Lys Ile Asn Asp Gly Glu Gly Tyr Thr Gly Asp Ile Val
 485 490 495
 Phe Ala Asn Gly Ser Ser Thr Leu Tyr Gln Asn Val Thr Ile Glu Gln
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 625 630 635 640
 Thr Lys Pro Pro Ala Asn Ala Pro Ser Asp Leu Thr Leu Gly Asn Glu
 645 650 655
 Met Pro Lys Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Gly Ser Trp Lys Leu Ala Trp Asp Pro
 660 665 670
 Asn Thr Ala Asn Asn Gly Pro Tyr Thr Leu Lys Ala Thr Trp Thr Lys
 675 680 685
 Thr Gly Tyr Asn Pro Gly Pro Glu Arg Val Ala Ser Leu Val Pro Asn
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 Ser Leu Trp Gly Ser Ile Leu Asp Ile Arg Ser Ala His Ser Ala Ile
 705 710 715 720
 Gln Ala Ser Val Asp Gly Arg Ser Tyr Cys Arg Gly Leu Trp Val Ser
 725 730 735
 Gly Val Ser Asn Phe Phe Tyr His Asp Arg Asp Ala Leu Gly Gln Gly
 740 745 750
 Tyr Arg Tyr Ile Ser Gly Gly Tyr Ser Leu Gly Ala Asn Ser Tyr Phe
 755 760 765
 Gly Ser Ser Met Phe Gly Leu Ala Phe Thr Glu Val Phe Gly Arg Ser
 770 775 780
 Lys Asp Tyr Val Val Cys Arg Ser Asn His His Ala Cys Ile Gly Ser
 785 790 795 800
 Val Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Gln Ala Leu Cys Gly Ser Tyr Leu Phe Gly
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 Asp Ala Phe Ile Arg Ala Ser Tyr Gly Phe Gly Asn Gln His Met Lys
 820 825 830
 Thr Ser Tyr Thr Phe Ala Glu Glu Ser Asp Val Arg Trp Asp Asn Asn
 835 840 845
 Cys Leu Ala Gly Glu Ile Gly Ala Gly Leu Pro Ile Val Ile Thr Pro
 850 855 860
 Ser Lys Leu Tyr Leu Asn Glu Leu Arg Pro Phe Val Gln Ala Glu Phe
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<210> 191
<211> 977
<212> PRT
<213> Chlamydia
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Met	Ala	Ser	Met	Thr	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gln	Met	Gly	Arg	Asp	Ser	Ser	Leu
1				5					10					15	
Val	Pro	Ser	Ser	Asp	Pro	His	His	His	His	His	His	Gly	Leu	Ala	Arg
			20					25					30		
Glu	Val	Pro	Ser	Arg	Ile	Phe	Leu	Met	Pro	Asn	Ser	Val	Pro	Asp	Pro
		35					40					45			
Thr	Lys	Glu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Asn	Lys	Ile	Ser	Leu	Thr	Gly	Asp	Thr	His
		50				55					60				
Asn	Leu	Thr	Asn	Cys	Tyr	Leu	Asp	Asn	Leu	Arg	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Ala	Ile
65				70						75				80	
Leu	Gln	Lys	Thr	Pro	Asn	Glu	Gly	Ala	Ala	Val	Thr	Ile	Thr	Asp	Tyr
			85					90						95	
Leu	Ser	Phe	Phe	Asp	Thr	Gln	Lys	Glu	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Phe	Ala	Lys	Asn
			100					105					110		
Leu	Thr	Pro	Glu	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Pro	Asn	Ser
		115					120					125			
Pro	Thr	Val	Glu	Ile	Arg	Asp	Thr	Ile	Gly	Pro	Val	Ile	Phe	Glu	Asn
		130				135					140				
Asn	Thr	Cys	Cys	Arg	Leu	Phe	Thr	Trp	Arg	Asn	Pro	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Asp
145				150						155				160	
Lys	Ile	Arg	Glu	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	His	Ala	Gln	Asn	Leu	Tyr	Ile	Asn
			165					170						175	
His	Asn	His	Asp	Val	Val	Gly	Phe	Met	Lys	Asn	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Val	Gln
			180					185					190		
Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ser	Thr	Ala	Asn	Thr	Phe	Val	Val	Ser	Glu	Asn	Gln
		195					200					205			
Ser	Cys	Phe	Leu	Phe	Met	Asp	Asn	Ile	Cys	Ile	Gln	Thr	Asn	Thr	Ala
		210				215					220				
Gly	Lys	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Gly	Thr	Ser	Asn	Ser	Phe	Glu	Ser
225				230						235				240	
Asn	Asn	Cys	Asp	Leu	Phe	Phe	Ile	Asn	Asn	Ala	Cys	Cys	Ala	Gly	Gly
			245						250					255	
Ala	Ile	Phe	Ser	Pro	Ile	Cys	Ser	Leu	Thr	Gly	Asn	Arg	Gly	Asn	Ile

260	265	270
Val Phe Tyr Asn Asn Arg Cys Phe Lys Asn Val Glu Thr Ala Ser Ser		
275	280	285
Glu Ala Ser Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Lys Val Thr Thr Arg Leu Asp Val		
290	295	300
Thr Gly Asn Arg Gly Arg Ile Phe Phe Ser Asp Asn Ile Thr Lys Asn		
305	310	315
Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Pro Val Val Thr Leu Val Asp Asn Gly		
325	330	335
Pro Thr Tyr Phe Ile Asn Asn Ile Ala Asn Asn Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile		
340	345	350
Tyr Ile Asp Gly Thr Ser Asn Ser Lys Ile Ser Ala Asp Arg His Ala		
355	360	365
Ile Ile Phe Asn Glu Asn Ile Val Thr Asn Val Thr Asn Ala Asn Gly		
370	375	380
Thr Ser Thr Ser Ala Asn Pro Pro Arg Arg Asn Ala Ile Thr Val Ala		
385	390	395
Ser Ser Ser Gly Glu Ile Leu Leu Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser Gln Asn Leu		
405	410	415
Ile Phe Tyr Asp Pro Ile Glu Val Ser Asn Ala Gly Val Ser Val Ser		
420	425	430
Phe Asn Lys Glu Ala Asp Gln Thr Gly Ser Val Val Phe Ser Gly Ala		
435	440	445
Thr Val Asn Ser Ala Asp Phe His Gln Arg Asn Leu Gln Thr Lys Thr		
450	455	460
Pro Ala Pro Leu Thr Leu Ser Asn Gly Phe Leu Cys Ile Glu Asp His		
465	470	475
Ala Gln Leu Thr Val Asn Arg Phe Thr Gln Thr Gly Gly Val Val Ser		
485	490	495
Leu Gly Asn Gly Ala Val Leu Ser Cys Tyr Lys Asn Gly Thr Gly Asp		
500	505	510
Ser Ala Ser Asn Ala Ser Ile Thr Leu Lys His Ile Gly Leu Asn Leu		
515	520	525
Ser Ser Ile Leu Lys Ser Gly Ala Glu Ile Pro Leu Leu Trp Val Glu.		
530	535	540
Pro Thr Asn Asn Ser Asn Asn Tyr Thr Ala Asp Thr Ala Ala Thr Phe		
545	550	555
Ser Leu Ser Asp Val Lys Leu Ser Leu Ile Asp Asp Tyr Gly Asn Ser		
565	570	575
Pro Tyr Glu Ser Thr Asp Leu Thr His Ala Leu Ser Ser Gln Pro Met		
580	585	590
Leu Ser Ile Ser Glu Ala Ser Asp Asn Gln Leu Gln Ser Glu Asn Ile		
595	600	605
Asp Phe Ser Gly Leu Asn Val Pro His Tyr Gly Trp Gln Gly Leu Trp		
610	615	620
Thr Trp Gly Trp Ala Lys Thr Gln Asp Pro Glu Pro Ala Ser Ser Ala		
625	630	635
Thr Ile Thr Asp Pro Gln Lys Ala Asn Arg Phe His Arg Thr Leu Leu		
645	650	655
Leu Thr Trp Leu Pro Ala Gly Tyr Val Pro Ser Pro Lys His Arg Ser		
660	665	670
Pro Leu Ile Ala Asn Thr Leu Trp Gly Asn Met Leu Leu Ala Thr Glu		
675	680	685
Ser Leu Lys Asn Ser Ala Glu Leu Thr Pro Ser Gly His Pro Phe Trp		
690	695	700

Gly Ile Thr Gly Gly Gly Leu Gly Met Met Val Tyr Gln Asp Pro Arg
 705 710 715 720
 Glu Asn His Pro Gly Phe His Met Arg Ser Ser Gly Tyr Ser Ala Gly
 725 730 735
 Met Ile Ala Gly Gln Thr His Thr Phe Ser Leu Lys Phe Ser Gln Thr
 740 745 750
 Tyr Thr Lys Leu Asn Glu Arg Tyr Ala Lys Asn Asn Val Ser Ser Lys
 755 760 765
 Asn Tyr Ser Cys Gln Gly Glu Met Leu Phe Ser Leu Gln Glu Gly Phe
 770 775 780
 Leu Leu Thr Lys Leu Val Gly Leu Tyr Ser Tyr Gly Asp His Asn Cys
 785 790 795
 His His Phe Tyr Thr Gln Gly Glu Asn Leu Thr Ser Gln Gly Thr Phe
 805 810 815
 Arg Ser Gln Thr Met Gly Gly Ala Val Phe Phe Asp Leu Pro Met Lys
 820 825 830
 Pro Phe Gly Ser Thr His Ile Leu Thr Ala Pro Phe Leu Gly Ala Leu
 835 840 845
 Gly Ile Tyr Ser Ser Leu Ser His Phe Thr Glu Val Gly Ala Tyr Pro
 850 855 860
 Arg Ser Phe Ser Thr Lys Thr Pro Leu Ile Asn Val Leu Val Pro Ile
 865 870 875 880
 Gly Val Lys Gly Ser Phe Met Asn Ala Thr His Arg Pro Gln Ala Trp
 885 890 895
 Thr Val Glu Leu Ala Tyr Gln Pro Val Leu Tyr Arg Gln Glu Pro Gly
 900 905 910
 Ile Ala Thr Gln Leu Leu Ala Ser Lys Gly Ile Trp Phe Gly Ser Gly
 915 920 925
 Ser Pro Ser Ser Arg His Ala Met Ser Tyr Lys Ile Ser Gln Gln Thr
 930 935 940
 Gln Pro Leu Ser Trp Leu Thr Leu His Phe Gln Tyr His Gly Phe Tyr
 945 950 955 960
 Ser Ser Ser Thr Phe Cys Asn Tyr Leu Asn Gly Glu Ile Ala Leu Arg
 965 970 975
 Phe

<210> 192

<211> 848

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 192

Met Ala Ser His His His His His Gly Ala Ile Ser Cys Leu Arg
 1 5 10 15
 Gly Asp Val Val Ile Ser Gly Asn Lys Gly Arg Val Glu Phe Lys Asp
 20 25 30
 Asn Ile Ala Thr Arg Leu Tyr Val Glu Glu Thr Val Glu Lys Val Glu
 35 40 45
 Glu Val Glu Pro Ala Pro Glu Gln Lys Asp Asn Asn Glu Leu Ser Phe
 50 55 60
 Leu Gly Ser Val Glu Gln Ser Phe Ile Thr Ala Ala Asn Gln Ala Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Phe Ala Ser Glu Asp Gly Asp Leu Ser Pro Glu Ser Ser Ile Ser Ser
 85 90 95

Glu Glu Leu Ala Lys Arg Arg Glu Cys Ala Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Ala
 100 105
 Lys Arg Val Arg Ile Val Asp Asn Gln Glu Ala Val Val Phe Ser Asn
 115 120
 Asn Phe Ser Asp Ile Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Thr Gly Ser Leu Arg
 130 135
 Glu Glu Asp Lys Leu Asp Gly Gln Ile Pro Glu Val Leu Ile Ser Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Asn Ala Gly Asp Val Val Phe Ser Gly Asn Ser Ser Lys Arg Asp Glu
 165 170 175
 His Leu Pro His Thr Gly Gly Ala Ile Cys Thr Gln Asn Leu Thr
 180 185 190
 Ile Ser Gln Asn Thr Gly Asn Val Leu Phe Tyr Asn Asn Val Ala Cys
 195 200 205
 Ser Gly Gly Ala Val Arg Ile Glu Asp His Gly Asn Val Leu Leu Glu
 210 215 220
 Ala Phe Gly Gly Asp Ile Val Phe Lys Gly Asn Ser Ser Phe Arg Ala
 225 230 235 240
 Gln Gly Ser Asp Ala Ile Tyr Phe Ala Gly Lys Glu Ser His Ile Thr
 245 250 255
 Ala Leu Asn Ala Thr Glu Gly His Ala Ile Val Phe His Asp Ala Leu
 260 265 270
 Val Phe Glu Asn Leu Lys Glu Arg Lys Ser Ala Glu Val Leu Leu Ile
 275 280 285
 Asn Ser Arg Glu Asn Pro Gly Tyr Thr Gly Ser Ile Arg Phe Leu Glu
 290 295 300
 Ala Glu Ser Lys Val Pro Gln Cys Ile His Val Gln Gln Gly Ser Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Glu Leu Leu Asn Gly Ala Thr Leu Cys Ser Tyr Gly Phe Lys Gln Asp
 325 330 335
 Ala Gly Ala Lys Leu Val Leu Ala Ala Gly Ser Lys Leu Lys Ile Leu
 340 345 350
 Asp Ser Gly Thr Pro Val Gln Gly His Ala Ile Ser Lys Pro Glu Ala
 355 360 365
 Glu Ile Glu Ser Ser Ser Glu Pro Glu Gly Ala His Ser Leu Trp Ile
 370 375 380
 Ala Lys Asn Ala Gln Thr Thr Val Pro Met Val Asp Ile His Thr Ile
 385 390 395 400
 Ser Val Asp Leu Ala Ser Phe Ser Ser Ser Gln Gln Glu Gly Thr Val
 405 410 415
 Glu Ala Pro Gln Val Ile Val Pro Gly Gly Ser Tyr Val Arg Ser Gly
 420 425 430
 Glu Leu Asn Leu Glu Leu Val Asn Thr Thr Gly Thr Gly Tyr Glu Asn
 435 440 445
 His Ala Leu Leu Lys Asn Glu Ala Lys Val Pro Leu Met Ser Phe Val
 450 455 460
 Ala Ser Ser Asp Glu Ala Ser Ala Glu Ile Ser Asn Leu Ser Val Ser
 465 470 475 480
 Asp Leu Gln Ile His Val Ala Thr Pro Glu Ile Glu Glu Asp Thr Tyr
 485 490 495
 Gly His Met Gly Asp Trp Ser Glu Ala Lys Ile Gln Asp Gly Thr Leu
 500 505 510
 Val Ile Asn Trp Asn Pro Thr Gly Tyr Arg Leu Asp Pro Gln Lys Ala
 515 520 525
 Gly Ala Leu Val Phe Asn Ala Leu Trp Glu Glu Gly Ala Val Leu Ser

530	535	540
Ala Leu Lys Asn Ala Arg Phe Ala His Asn Leu Thr Ala Gln Arg Met		
545	550	555
Glu Phe Asp Tyr Ser Thr Asn Val Trp Gly Phe Ala Phe Gly Gly Phe		560
	565	570
Arg Thr Leu Ser Ala Glu Asn Leu Val Ala Ile Asp Gly Tyr Lys Gly		575
	580	585
Ala Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ser Ala Gly Val Asp Ile Gln Leu Met Glu Asp		590
	595	600
Phe Val Leu Gly Val Ser Gly Ala Ala Phe Leu Gly Lys Met Asp Ser		605
	610	615
Gln Lys Phe Asp Ala Glu Val Ser Arg Lys Gly Val Val Gly Ser Val		620
	625	630
Tyr Thr Gly Phe Leu Ala Gly Ser Trp Phe Phe Lys Gly Gln Tyr Ser		635
	645	650
Leu Gly Glu Thr Gln Asn Asp Met Lys Thr Arg Tyr Gly Val Leu Gly		655
	660	665
Glu Ser Ser Ala Ser Trp Thr Ser Arg Gly Val Leu Ala Asp Ala Leu		670
	675	680
Val Glu Tyr Arg Ser Leu Val Gly Pro Val Arg Pro Thr Phe Tyr Ala		685
	690	695
Leu His Phe Asn Pro Tyr Val Glu Val Ser Tyr Ala Ser Met Lys Phe		700
	705	710
Pro Gly Phe Thr Glu Gln Gly Arg Glu Ala Arg Ser Phe Glu Asp Ala		715
	725	730
Ser Leu Thr Asn Ile Thr Ile Pro Leu Gly Met Lys Phe Glu Leu Ala		735
	740	745
Phe Ile Lys Gly Gln Phe Ser Glu Val Asn Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Tyr		750
	755	760
Ala Trp Glu Ala Tyr Arg Lys Val Glu Gly Gly Ala Val Gln Leu Leu		765
	770	775
Glu Ala Gly Phe Asp Trp Glu Gly Ala Pro Met Asp Leu Pro Arg Gln		780
	785	790
Glu Leu Arg Val Ala Leu Glu Asn Asn Thr Glu Trp Ser Ser Tyr Phe		795
	805	810
Ser Thr Val Leu Gly Leu Thr Ala Phe Cys Gly Gly Phe Thr Ser Thr		815
	820	825
Asp Ser Lys Leu Gly Tyr Glu Ala Asn Thr Gly Leu Arg Leu Ile Phe		830
	835	840
		845

<210> 193

<211> 778

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 193

Met His His His His His Gly Leu Ala Ser Cys Val Asp Leu His		
1	5	10
Ala Gly Gly Gln Ser Val Asn Glu Leu Val Tyr Val Gly Pro Gln Ala		15
	20	25
Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Gln Ile Arg Asp Leu Phe Val Gly Ser Lys Asp		30
	35	40
Ser Gln Ala Glu Gly Gln Tyr Arg Leu Ile Val Gly Asp Pro Ser Ser		45
	50	55
Phe Gln Glu Lys Asp Ala Asp Thr Leu Pro Gly Lys Val Glu Gln Ser		60

65	70	75	80
Thr Leu Phe Ser Val Thr Asn Pro Val Val Phe Gln Gly Val Asp Gln			
	85	90	95
Gln Asp Gln Val Ser Ser Gln Gly Leu Ile Cys Ser Phe Thr Ser Ser			
	100	105	110
Asn Leu Asp Ser Pro Arg Asp Gly Glu Ser Phe Leu Gly Ile Ala Phe			
	115	120	125
Val Gly Asp Ser Ser Lys Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Thr Asp Val Lys Ala			
	130	135	140
Ser Leu Ser Gly Ala Ala Leu Tyr Ser Thr Glu Asp Leu Ile Phe Glu			
	145	150	155
Lys Ile Lys Gly Gly Leu Glu Phe Ala Ser Cys Ser Ser Leu Glu Gln			
	165	170	175
Gly Gly Ala Cys Ala Ala Gln Ser Ile Leu Ile His Asp Cys Gln Gly			
	180	185	190
Leu Gln Val Lys His Cys Thr Thr Ala Val Asn Ala Glu Gly Ser Ser			
	195	200	205
Ala Asn Asp His Leu Gly Phe Gly Gly Gly Ala Phe Val Thr Gly			
	210	215	220
Ser Leu Ser Gly Glu Lys Ser Leu Tyr Met Pro Ala Gly Asp Met Val			
	225	230	235
Val Ala Asn Cys Asp Gly Ala Ile Ser Phe Glu Gly Asn Ser Ala Asn			
	245	250	255
Phe Ala Asn Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ala Ser Gly Lys Val Leu Phe Val			
	260	265	270
Ala Asn Asp Lys Lys Thr Ser Phe Ile Glu Asn Arg Ala Leu Ser Gly			
	275	280	285
Gly Ala Ile Ala Ala Ser Ser Asp Ile Ala Phe Gln Asn Cys Ala Glu			
	290	295	300
Leu Val Phe Lys Gly Asn Cys Ala Ile Gly Thr Glu Asp Lys Gly Ser			
	305	310	315
Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Val Leu Leu Gln Gly			
	325	330	335
Asn His Gly Ile Thr Cys Asp Lys Asn Glu Ser Ala Ser Gln Gly Gly			
	340	345	350
Ala Ile Phe Gly Lys Asn Cys Gln Ile Ser Asp Asn Glu Gly Pro Val			
	355	360	365
Val Phe Arg Asp Ser Thr Ala Cys Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ala			
	370	375	380
Gln Glu Ile Val Ser Ile Gln Asn Asn Gln Ala Gly Ile Ser Phe Glu			
	385	390	395
Gly Gly Lys Ala Ser Phe Gly Gly Gly Ile Ala Cys Gly Ser Phe Ser			
	405	410	415
Ser Ala Gly Gly Ala Ser Val Leu Gly Thr Ile Asp Ile Ser Lys Asn			
	420	425	430
Leu Gly Ala Ile Ser Phe Ser Arg Thr Leu Cys Thr Thr Ser Asp Leu			
	435	440	445
Gly Gln Met Glu Tyr Gln Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu Phe Gly Glu Asn Ile			
	450	455	460
Ser Leu Ser Glu Asn Ala Gly Val Leu Thr Phe Lys Asp Asn Ile Val			
	465	470	475
Lys Thr Phe Ala Ser Asn Gly Lys Ile Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Leu			
	485	490	495
Ala Thr Gly Lys Val Glu Ile Thr Asn Asn Ser Gly Gly Ile Ser Phe			
	500	505	510

Thr Gly Asn Ala Arg Ala Pro Gln Ala Leu Pro Thr Gln Glu Glu Phe
 515 520 525
 Pro Leu Phe Ser Lys Lys Glu Gly Arg Pro Leu Ser Ser Gly Tyr Ser
 530 535 540
 Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Leu Gly Arg Glu Val Ala Ile Leu His Asn Ala
 545 550 555 560
 Ala Val Val Phe Glu Gln Asn Arg Leu Gln Cys Ser Glu Glu Glu Ala
 565 570 575
 Thr Leu Leu Gly Cys Cys Gly Gly Gly Ala Val His Gly Met Asp Ser
 580 585 590
 Thr Ser Ile Val Gly Asn Ser Ser Val Arg Phe Gly Asn Asn Tyr Ala
 595 600 605
 Met Gly Gln Gly Val Ser Gly Gly Ala Leu Leu Ser Lys Thr Val Gln
 610 615 620
 Leu Ala Gly Asn Gly Ser Val Asp Phe Ser Arg Asn Ile Ala Ser Leu
 625 630 635 640
 Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu Gln Ala Ser Glu Gly Asn Cys Glu Leu Val Asp
 645 650 655
 Asn Gly Tyr Val Leu Phe Arg Asp Asn Arg Gly Arg Val Tyr Gly Gly
 660 665 670
 Ala Ile Ser Cys Leu Arg Gly Asp Val Val Ile Ser Gly Asn Lys Gly
 675 680 685
 Arg Val Glu Phe Lys Asp Asn Ile Ala Thr Arg Leu Tyr Val Glu Glu
 690 695 700
 Thr Val Glu Lys Val Glu Glu Val Glu Pro Ala Pro Glu Gln Lys Asp
 705 710 715 720
 Asn Asn Glu Leu Ser Phe Leu Gly Ser Val Glu Gln Ser Phe Ile Thr
 725 730 735
 Ala Ala Asn Gln Ala Leu Phe Ala Ser Glu Asp Gly Asp Leu Ser Pro
 740 745 750
 Glu Ser Ser Ile Ser Ser Glu Glu Leu Ala Lys Arg Arg Glu Cys Ala
 755 760 765
 Gly Gly Ala Asp Ser Ser Arg Ser Gly Cys
 770 775

<210> 194

<211> 948

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 194

Met Ala Ser Met His His His His His Val Lys Ile Glu Asn Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Gly Gln Gly Ile Phe Ser Gly Asn Lys Ala Ile Asp Asn Thr Thr
 20 25 30
 Glu Gly Ser Ser Ser Lys Ser Asn Val Leu Gly Gly Ala Val Tyr Ala
 35 40 45
 Lys Thr Leu Phe Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Ser Ser Arg Arg Thr Val Thr
 50 55 60
 Phe Ser Gly Asn Thr Val Ser Ser Gln Ser Thr Thr Gly Gln Val Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ser Pro Thr Val Thr Ile Ala Thr Pro Val Val
 85 90 95
 Phe Ser Lys Asn Ser Ala Thr Asn Asn Ala Asn Asn Ala Thr Asp Thr
 100 105 110

Gln Arg Lys Asp Thr Phe Gly Gly Ala Ile Gly Ala Thr Ser Ala Val
 115 120 125
 Ser Leu Ser Gly Gly Ala His Phe Leu Glu Asn Val Ala Asp Leu Gly
 130 135 140
 Ser Ala Ile Gly Leu Val Pro Asp Thr Gln Asn Thr Glu Thr Val Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Glu Ser Gly Ser Tyr Tyr Phe Glu Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Lys Arg
 165 170 175
 Ala Thr Ile Tyr Ala Pro Val Val Ser Ile Lys Ala Tyr Thr Ala Thr
 180 185 190
 Phe Asn Gln Asn Arg Ser Leu Glu Gly Ser Ala Ile Tyr Phe Thr
 195 200 205
 Lys Glu Ala Ser Ile Glu Ser Leu Gly Ser Val Leu Phe Thr Gly Asn
 210 215 220
 Leu Val Thr Pro Thr Leu Ser Thr Thr Thr Glu Gly Thr Pro Ala Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Thr Ser Gly Asp Val Thr Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ile Phe Gly Gln Ile
 245 250 255
 Ala Ser Ser Asn Gly Ser Gln Thr Asp Asn Leu Pro Leu Lys Leu Ile
 260 265 270
 Ala Ser Gly Asn Ile Cys Phe Arg Asn Asn Glu Tyr Arg Pro Thr
 275 280 285
 Ser Ser Asp Thr Gly Thr Ser Thr Phe Cys Ser Ile Ala Gly Asp Val
 290 295 300
 Lys Leu Thr Met Gln Ala Ala Lys Gly Lys Thr Ile Ser Phe Phe Asp
 305 310 315 320
 Ala Ile Arg Thr Ser Thr Lys Lys Thr Gly Thr Gln Ala Thr Ala Tyr
 325 330 335
 Asp Thr Leu Asp Ile Asn Lys Ser Glu Asp Ser Glu Thr Val Asn Ser
 340 345 350
 Ala Phe Thr Gly Thr Ile Leu Phe Ser Ser Glu Leu His Glu Asn Lys
 355 360 365
 Ser Tyr Ile Pro Gln Asn Val Val Leu His Ser Gly Ser Leu Val Leu
 370 375 380
 Lys Pro Asn Thr Glu Leu His Val Ile Ser Phe Glu Gln Lys Glu Gly
 385 390 395 400
 Ser Ser Leu Val Met Thr Pro Gly Ser Val Leu Ser Asn Gln Thr Val
 405 410 415
 Ala Asp Gly Ala Leu Val Ile Asn Asn Met Thr Ile Asp Leu Ser Ser
 420 425 430
 Val Glu Lys Asn Gly Ile Ala Glu Gly Asn Ile Phe Thr Pro Pro Glu
 435 440 445
 Leu Arg Ile Ile Asp Thr Thr Thr Ser Gly Ser Gly Gly Thr Pro Ser
 450 455 460
 Thr Asp Ser Glu Ser Asn Gln Asn Ser Asp Asp Thr Lys Glu Gln Asn
 465 470 475 480
 Asn Asn Asp Ala Ser Asn Gln Gly Glu Ser Ala Asn Gly Ser Ser Ser
 485 490 495
 Pro Ala Val Ala Ala Ala His Thr Ser Arg Thr Arg Asn Phe Ala Ala
 500 505 510
 Ala Ala Thr Ala Thr Pro Thr Thr Thr Pro Thr Ala Thr Thr Thr
 515 520 525
 Ser Asn Gln Val Ile Leu Gly Gly Glu Ile Lys Leu Ile Asp Pro Asn
 530 535 540
 Gly Thr Phe Phe Gln Asn Pro Ala Leu Arg Ser Asp Gln Gln Ile Ser

545 550 555 560
 Leu Leu Val Leu Pro Thr Asp Ser Ser Lys Met Gln Ala Gln Lys Ile
 565 570 575
 Val Leu Thr Gly Asp Ile Ala Pro Gln Lys Gly Tyr Thr Gly Thr Leu
 580 585 590
 Thr Leu Asp Pro Asp Gln Leu Gln Asn Gly Thr Ile Ser Ala Leu Trp
 595 600 605
 Lys Phe Asp Ser Tyr Arg Gln Trp Ala Tyr Val Pro Arg Asp Asn His
 610 615 620
 Phe Tyr Ala Asn Ser Ile Leu Gly Ser Gln Met Ser Met Val Thr Val
 625 630 635 640
 Lys Gln Gly Leu Leu Asn Asp Lys Met Asn Leu Ala Arg Phe Asp Glu
 645 650 655
 Val Ser Tyr Asn Asn Leu Trp Ile Ser Gly Leu Gly Thr Met Leu Ser
 660 665 670
 Gln Val Gly Thr Pro Thr Ser Glu Glu Phe Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Gly
 675 680 685
 Ala Ser Val Ala Leu Asp Ala Lys Pro Ala His Asp Val Ile Val Gly
 690 695 700
 Ala Ala Phe Ser Lys Met Ile Gly Lys Thr Lys Ser Leu Lys Arg Glu
 705 710 715 720
 Asn Asn Tyr Thr His Lys Gly Ser Glu Tyr Ser Tyr Gln Ala Ser Val
 725 730 735
 Tyr Gly Gly Lys Pro Phe His Phe Val Ile Asn Lys Lys Thr Glu Lys
 740 745 750
 Ser Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Gln Gly Val Ile Ser Tyr Gly Tyr Ile Lys
 755 760 765
 His Asp Thr Val Thr His Tyr Pro Thr Ile Arg Glu Arg Asn Gln Gly
 770 775 780
 Glu Trp Glu Asp Leu Gly Trp Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Val Ser Ser Val
 785 790 795 800
 Leu Arg Thr Pro Ala Gln Gly Asp Thr Lys Arg Ile Thr Val Tyr Gly
 805 810 815
 Glu Leu Glu Tyr Ser Ser Ile Arg Gln Lys Gln Phe Thr Glu Thr Glu
 820 825 830
 Tyr Asp Pro Arg Tyr Phe Asp Asn Cys Thr Tyr Arg Asn Leu Ala Ile
 835 840 845
 Pro Met Gly Leu Ala Phe Glu Gly Glu Leu Ser Gly Asn Asp Ile Leu
 850 855 860
 Met Tyr Asn Arg Phe Ser Val Ala Tyr Met Pro Ser Ile Tyr Arg Asn
 865 870 875 880
 Ser Pro Thr Cys Lys Tyr Gln Val Leu Ser Ser Gly Glu Gly Gly Glu
 885 890 895
 Ile Ile Cys Gly Val Pro Thr Arg Asn Ser Ala Arg Gly Glu Tyr Ser
 900 905 910
 Thr Gln Leu Tyr Pro Gly Pro Leu Trp Thr Leu Tyr Gly Ser Tyr Thr
 915 920 925
 Ile Glu Ala Asp Ala His Thr Leu Ala His Met Met Asn Cys Gly Ala
 930 935 940
 Arg Met Thr Phe
 945

<210> 195

<211> 821

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 195

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Met His His His His His Glu Ala Ser Ser Ile Gln Asp Gln Ile
1      5      10      15
Lys Asn Thr Asp Cys Asn Val Ser Lys Val Gly Tyr Ser Thr Ser Gln
20      25      30
Ala Phe Thr Asp Met Met Leu Ala Asp Asn Thr Glu Tyr Arg Ala Ala
35      40      45
Asp Ser Val Ser Phe Tyr Asp Phe Ser Thr Ser Ser Gly Leu Pro Arg
50      55      60
Lys His Leu Ser Ser Ser Ser Glu Ala Ser Pro Thr Thr Glu Gly Val
65      70      75      80
Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Glu Asn Thr Glu Asn Ser Gln Asp Ser Ala
85      90      95
Pro Ser Ser Gly Glu Thr Asp Lys Lys Thr Glu Glu Glu Leu Asp Asn
100      105      110
Gly Gly Ile Ile Tyr Ala Arg Glu Lys Leu Thr Ile Ser Glu Ser Gln
115      120      125
Asp Ser Leu Ser Asn Pro Ser Ile Glu Leu His Asp Asn Ser Phe Phe
130      135      140
Phe Gly Glu Gly Glu Val Ile Phe Asp His Arg Val Ala Leu Lys Asn
145      150      155      160
Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Gly Glu Lys Glu Val Val Phe Glu Asn Ile Lys
165      170      175
Ser Leu Leu Val Glu Val Asn Ile Ser Val Glu Lys Gly Gly Ser Val
180      185      190
Tyr Ala Lys Glu Arg Val Ser Leu Glu Asn Val Thr Glu Ala Thr Phe
195      200      205
Ser Ser Asn Gly Gly Glu Gln Gly Gly Gly Ile Tyr Ser Glu Gln
210      215      220
Asp Met Leu Ile Ser Asp Cys Asn Asn Val His Phe Gln Gly Asn Ala
225      230      235      240
Ala Gly Ala Thr Ala Val Lys Gln Cys Leu Asp Glu Glu Met Ile Val
245      250      255
Leu Leu Thr Glu Cys Val Asp Ser Leu Ser Glu Asp Thr Leu Asp Ser
260      265      270
Thr Pro Glu Thr Glu Gln Thr Lys Ser Asn Gly Asn Gln Asp Gly Ser
275      280      285
Ser Glu Thr Lys Asp Thr Gln Val Ser Glu Ser Pro Glu Ser Thr Pro
290      295      300
Ser Pro Asp Asp Val Leu Gly Lys Gly Gly Ile Tyr Thr Glu Lys
305      310      315      320
Ser Leu Thr Ile Thr Gly Ile Thr Gly Thr Ile Asp Phe Val Ser Asn
325      330      335
Ile Ala Thr Asp Ser Gly Ala Gly Val Phe Thr Lys Glu Asn Leu Ser
340      345      350
Cys Thr Asn Thr Asn Ser Leu Gln Phe Leu Lys Asn Ser Ala Gly Gln
355      360      365
His Gly Gly Gly Ala Tyr Val Thr Gln Thr Met Ser Val Thr Asn Thr
370      375      380
Thr Ser Glu Ser Ile Thr Thr Pro Pro Leu Val Gly Glu Val Ile Phe
385      390      395      400
Ser Glu Asn Thr Ala Lys Gly His Gly Gly Ile Cys Thr Asn Lys
405      410      415

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Leu Ser Leu Ser Asn Leu Lys Thr Val Thr Leu Thr Lys Asn Ser Ala
 420 425 430
 Lys Glu Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Thr Asp Leu Ala Ser Ile Pro Thr
 435 440 445
 Thr Asp Thr Pro Glu Ser Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Ser
 450 455 460
 Thr Pro Glu Val Val Ala Ser Ala Lys Ile Asn Arg Phe Phe Ala Ser
 465 470 475 480
 Thr Ala Glu Pro Ala Ala Pro Ser Leu Thr Glu Ala Glu Ser Asp Gln
 485 490 495
 Thr Asp Gln Thr Glu Thr Ser Asp Thr Asn Ser Asp Ile Asp Val Ser
 500 505 510
 Ile Glu Asn Ile Leu Asn Val Ala Ile Asn Gln Asn Thr Ser Ala Lys
 515 520 525
 Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Gly Lys Lys Ala Lys Leu Ser Arg Ile Asn
 530 535 540
 Asn Leu Glu Leu Ser Gly Asn Ser Ser Gln Asp Val Gly Gly Gly Leu
 545 550 555 560
 Cys Leu Thr Glu Ser Val Glu Phe Asp Ala Ile Gly Ser Leu Leu Ser
 565 570 575
 His Tyr Asn Ser Ala Ala Lys Glu Gly Gly Val Ile His Ser Lys Thr
 580 585 590
 Val Thr Leu Ser Asn Leu Lys Ser Thr Phe Thr Phe Ala Asp Asn Thr
 595 600 605
 Val Lys Ala Ile Val Glu Ser Thr Pro Glu Ala Pro Glu Glu Ile Pro
 610 615 620
 Pro Val Glu Gly Glu Glu Ser Thr Ala Thr Glu Asn Pro Asn Ser Asn
 625 630 635 640
 Thr Glu Gly Ser Ser Ala Asn Thr Asn Leu Glu Gly Ser Gln Gly Asp
 645 650 655
 Thr Ala Asp Thr Gly Thr Gly Val Val Asn Asn Glu Ser Gln Asp Thr
 660 665 670
 Ser Asp Thr Gly Asn Ala Glu Ser Gly Glu Gln Leu Gln Asp Ser Thr
 675 680 685
 Gln Ser Asn Glu Glu Asn Thr Leu Pro Asn Ser Ser Ile Asp Gln Ser
 690 695 700
 Asn Glu Asn Thr Asp Glu Ser Ser Asp Ser His Thr Glu Glu Ile Thr
 705 710 715 720
 Asp Glu Ser Val Ser Ser Ser Ser Lys Ser Gly Ser Ser Thr Pro Gln
 725 730 735
 Asp Gly Gly Ala Ala Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Ser Gly Asp Gln Ser Ile
 740 745 750
 Ser Ala Asn Ala Cys Leu Ala Lys Ser Tyr Ala Ala Ser Thr Asp Ser
 755 760 765
 Ser Pro Val Ser Asn Ser Ser Gly Ser Asp Val Thr Ala Ser Ser Asp
 770 775 780
 Asn Pro Asp Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Asp Ser Ala Gly Asp Ser Glu Gly
 785 790 795 800
 Pro Thr Glu Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Thr Glu Thr Pro Thr Leu Ile
 805 810 815
 Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile
 820

<210> 196

<211> 525

<212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 196

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Ser Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Phe Ala Ile Pro Ile Gly Gln Ala Met Ala
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Ile Ala Gly Gln Ile Lys Leu Pro Thr Val His Ile Gly Pro Thr Ala
 35      40      45
Phe Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Val Asp Asn Asn Gly Asn Gly Ala Arg Val
 50      55      60
Gln Arg Val Val Gly Ser Ala Pro Ala Ala Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Thr
 65      70      75      80
Gly Asp Val Ile Thr Ala Val Asp Gly Ala Pro Ile Asn Ser Ala Thr
 85      90      95
Ala Met Ala Asp Ala Leu Asn Gly His His Pro Gly Asp Val Ile Ser
 100      105
Val Thr Trp Gln Thr Lys Ser Gly Gly Thr Arg Thr Gly Asn Val Thr
 115      120      125
Leu Ala Glu Gly Pro Pro Ala Glu Phe Pro Leu Val Pro Arg Gly Ser
 130      135      140
Pro Leu Fro Val Gly Asn Pro Ala Glu Pro Ser Leu Leu Ile Asp Gly
 145      150      155      160
Thr Met Trp Glu Gly Ala Ser Gly Asp Pro Cys Asp Pro Cys Ala Thr
 165      170      175
Trp Cys Asp Ala Ile Ser Ile Arg Ala Gly Tyr Tyr Gly Asp Tyr Val
 180      185      190
Phe Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Val Asp Val Asn Lys Thr Phe Ser Gly Met
 195      200      205
Ala Ala Thr Pro Thr Gln Ala Ile Gly Asn Ala Ser Asn Thr Asn Gln
 210      215      220
Pro Glu Ala Asn Gly Arg Pro Asn Ile Ala Tyr Gly Arg His Met Gln
 225      230      235      240
Asp Ala Glu Trp Phe Ser Asn Ala Ala Phe Leu Ala Leu Asn Ile Trp
 245      250      255
Asp Arg Phe Asp Ile Phe Cys Thr Leu Gly Ala Ser Asn Gly Tyr Phe
 260      265      270
Lys Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Phe Asn Leu Val Gly Leu Ile Gly Phe Ser
 275      280      285
Ala Ala Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Asp Leu Pro Met Gln Leu Pro Asn Val
 290      295      300
Gly Ile Thr Gln Gly Val Val Glu Phe Tyr Thr Asp Thr Ser Phe Ser
 305      310      315      320
Trp Ser Val Gly Ala Arg Gly Ala Leu Trp Glu Cys Gly Cys Ala Thr
 325      330      335
Leu Gly Ala Glu Phe Gln Tyr Ala Gln Ser Asn Pro Lys Ile Glu Met
 340      345      350
Leu Asn Val Thr Ser Ser Pro Ala Gln Phe Val Ile His Lys Pro Arg
 355      360      365
Gly Tyr Lys Gly Ala Ser Ser Asn Phe Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Ala Gly
 370      375      380
Thr Thr Glu Ala Thr Asp Thr Lys Ser Ala Thr Ile Lys Tyr His Glu
 385      390      395      400
Trp Gln Val Gly Leu Ala Leu Ser Tyr Arg Leu Asn Met Leu Val Pro

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			405				410				415
Tyr	Ile	Gly	Val	Asn	Trp	Ser	Arg	Ala	Thr	Phe	Asp
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Arg	Ile	Ala	Gln	Pro	Lys	Leu	Lys	Ser	Glu	Ile	Leu
		435					440				445
Trp	Asn	Pro	Ser	Leu	Ile	Gly	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ala	Leu
	450				455					460	
Gly	Lys	Asp	Val	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val	Leu	Gln	Ile	Ala
	465				470				475		480
Asn	Lys	Met	Lys	Ser	Arg	Lys	Ala	Cys	Gly	Val	Ala
			485					490			495
Leu	Ile	Asp	Ala	Asp	Lys	Trp	Ser	Ile	Thr	Gly	Glu
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Asn	Glu	Arg	Ala	Ala	His	Met	Asn	Ala	Gln	Phe	Arg
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<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 197

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43

<210> 198

<211> 34

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 198

cagaacgcgt ttagaatgtc atacgagcac cgca

34

<210> 199

<211> 6

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 199

gcaatc

6

<210> 200

<211> 34

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 200

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34

<210> 201

<211> 38

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 201

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38

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<400> 202
 caatc

5

<210> 203
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 <212> DNA
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<400> 203
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31

<210> 204
 <211> 31
 <212> DNA
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<400> 204
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31

<210> 205
 <211> 30
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 205
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30

<210> 206
 <211> 31
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 206
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31

<210> 207
 <211> 50
 <212> DNA
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<400> 207
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<210> 208
 <211> 40
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 208

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<210> 209

<211> 55

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 209

cagagctagc atgcatacc atcacatca cgtaaagatt gagaacttct ctggc 55

<210> 210

<211> 35

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 210

cagaggtacc ttagaatgac atacgagcac cgcag 35

<210> 211

<211> 36

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 211

cagacatatg catcaccatc accatcacgg gtttagc 36

<210> 212

<211> 35

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 212

cagaggtacc tcagctcctc cagcacactc tcttc 35

<210> 213

<211> 51

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 213

cagagctagc catcaccatc accatcacgg tgctatttct tgcttacgtg g 51

<210> 214

<211> 38

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 214

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<210> 215

<211> 48

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

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 <211> 31
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

 <400> 216
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 <210> 217
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 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

 <400> 217
 tgcaatc 7

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 <211> 22
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

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 Val Pro Ser Ser Asp Pro 20

 <210> 219
 <211> 51
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

 <400> 219
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 <210> 220
 <211> 33
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

 <400> 220
 cagagcggcc gcttagaacc ggactttact tcc 33

 <210> 221
 <211> 24
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

 <400> 221
 Met Ala Ser Met Thr Gly Gly Gln Gln Asn Gly Arg Asp Ser Ser Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Val Pro His His His His His His

20

<210> 222
 <211> 46
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 222
 cagagctagc catcaccatc accatcacct ctttggccag gatccc

46

<210> 223
 <211> 30
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 223
 cagaactagt ctagaacctg taagtgggcc

30

<210> 224
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 224
 Met Ser Gln Lys Asn Lys Asn Ser Ala Phe Met His Pro Val Asn Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Thr Asp Leu
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<210> 225
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 225
 Lys Asn Ser Ala Phe Met His Pro Val Asn Ile Ser Thr Asp Leu Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Val Ile Val Gly
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<210> 226
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 226

His Pro Val Asn Ile Ser Thr Asp Leu Ala Val Ile Val Gly Lys Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Pro Met Pro Arg
 20

<210> 227
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 227
 Ser Thr Asp Leu Ala Val Ile Val Gly Lys Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr
 1 5 10 15
 Glu Ile Val Lys
 20

<210> 228
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 228
 Val Ile Val Gly Lys Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr Glu Ile Val Lys Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Val Trp Glu Tyr
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<210> 229
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 229
 Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr Glu Ile Val Lys Lys Val Trp Glu Tyr Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Lys Lys His Asn
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<210> 230
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 230
 Ile Lys Lys His Asn Cys Gln Asp Gln Lys Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Pro Asp Ala Asn
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<210> 231
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 231
 Asn Cys Gln Asp Gln Lys Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu Pro Asp Ala Asn
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Ala Lys Val
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<210> 232
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 232
 Lys Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu Pro Asp Ala Asn Leu Ala Lys Val Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Gly Ser Ser Asp
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<210> 233
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 233
 Ile Leu Pro Asp Ala Asn Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Ser Ser Asp Pro
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Asp Met Phe
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<210> 234
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 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 234

Asn Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Ser Ser Asp Pro Ile Asp Met Phe Gln

1 5 10 15

Met Thr Lys Ala

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<210> 235

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 235

Phe Gly Ser Ser Asp Pro Ile Asp Met Phe Gln Met Thr Lys Ala Leu

1 5 10 15

Ser Lys His Ile Val Lys

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<210> 236

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 236

Val Glu Ile Thr Gln Ala Val Pro Lys Tyr Ala Thr Val Gly Ser Pro

1 5 10 15

Tyr Pro Val Glu

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<210> 237

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 237

Ala Val Pro Lys Tyr Ala Thr Val Gly Ser Pro Tyr Pro Val Glu Ile

1 5 10 15

Thr Ala Thr Gly

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<210> 238

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 238

Ala Thr Val Gly Ser Pro Tyr Pro Val Glu Ile Thr Ala Thr Gly Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Arg Asp Cys Val
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<210> 239

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 239

Pro Tyr Pro Val Glu Ile Thr Ala Thr Gly Lys Arg Asp Cys Val Asp
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 Val Ile Ile Thr
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<210> 240

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 240

Ile Thr Ala Thr Gly Lys Arg Asp Cys Val Asp Val Ile Ile Thr Gln
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 Gln Leu Pro Cys Glu
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<210> 241

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 241

Lys Arg Asp Cys Val Asp Val Ile Ile Thr Gln Gln Leu Pro Cys Glu
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 Ala Glu Phe Val
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<210> 242

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 242

Asp Val Ile Ile Thr Gln Gln Leu Pro Cys Glu Ala Glu Phe Val Arg

1

5

10

15

Ser Asp Pro Ala

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<210> 243

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 243

Thr Gln Gln Leu Pro Cys Glu Ala Glu Phe Val Arg Ser Asp Pro Ala

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10

15

Thr Thr Pro Thr

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<210> 244

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 244

Cys Glu Ala Glu Phe Val Arg Ser Asp Pro Ala Thr Thr Pro Thr Ala

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10

15

Asp Gly Lys Leu

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<210> 245

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 245

Val Arg Ser Asp Pro Ala Thr Thr Pro Thr Ala Asp Gly Lys Leu Val

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10

15

Trp Lys Ile Asp

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<210> 246

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 246

Ala Thr Thr Pro Thr Ala Asp Gly Lys Leu Val Trp Lys Ile Asp Arg
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 Leu Gly Gln Gly
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<210> 247

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 247

Ala Asp Gly Lys Leu Val Trp Lys Ile Asp Arg Leu Gly Gln Gly Glu
 1 5 10 15
 Lys Ser Lys Ile
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<210> 248

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 248

Val Trp Lys Ile Asp Arg Leu Gly Gln Gly Glu Lys Ser Lys Ile Thr
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 Val Trp Val Lys
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<210> 249

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 249

Arg Leu Gly Gln Gly Glu Lys Ser Lys Ile Thr Val Trp Val Lys Pro
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Lys Glu Gly
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<210> 250

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 250

Gly Glu Lys Ser Lys Ile Thr Val Trp Val Lys Pro Leu Lys Glu Gly

1

5

10

15

Cys Cys Phe Thr

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<210> 251

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<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 251

Gly Glu Lys Ser Lys Ile Thr Val Trp Val Lys Pro Leu Lys Glu Gly

1

5

10

15

<210> 252

<211> 12

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 252

Lys Ile Thr Val Trp Val Lys Pro Leu Lys Glu Gly

1

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10

<210> 253

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 253

Gly Asp Lys Cys Lys Ile Thr Val Trp Val Lys Pro Leu Lys Glu Gly

1

5

10

15

<210> 254

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 254
 Thr Glu Tyr Pro Leu Leu Ala Asp Pro Ser Phe Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala
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 Phe Gly Val Leu
 20

<210> 255
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 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 255
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 Pro Glu Gly Ser
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<210> 256
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 256
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 Ala Leu Arg Ala
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<210> 257
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 257
 Ala Phe Gly Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr
 1 5 10 15
 Phe Leu Ile Asp
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<210> 258
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 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 258

Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr Phe Leu Ile Asp Lys

1

5

10

15

His Gly Val Ile

20

<210> 259

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 259

Leu Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr Phe Leu Ile Asp Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg

1

5

10

15

His Ala Val Ile

20

<210> 260

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 260

Thr Phe Leu Ile Asp Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg His Ala Val Ile Asn

1

5

10

15

Asp Leu Pro Leu

20

<210> 261

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 261

Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg His Ala Val Ile Asn Asp Leu Pro Leu Gly

1

5

10

15

Arg Ser Ile Asp

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<210> 262

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 262

Arg His Ala Val Ile Asn Asp Leu Pro Leu Gly Arg Ser Ile Asp Glu
1 5 10 15
Glu Leu Arg Ile
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<210> 263

<211> 897

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(897)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

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gcgggctctt	cgcacacat	tacagctccc	caagtgtcca	aaggattagg	ggatgaggaa	240
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gcgnaaagag	cagattgcga	agcccgctgc	gctcgattg	cgagagaaga	gtcgttactc	660
gaagtgcggg	gagaggaaaa	tgcttgcgag	aagaaagtgc	ctggagagaa	agccaaagcg	720
ttcacgcgca	tcaagtatgc	actcctcact	atgctcgaga	agtttttgga	atgcgttgcc	780
gacgttttca	aattgggtgc	gctgcctatt	acaatgggta	ttcgtgcgat	tgtggctgct	840
ggatgtacct	tcacttctgc	aattattgga	ttgtgcactt	tctgcgccag	agcataa	897

<210> 264

<211> 298

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (1)...(298)

<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 264

Met Ala Ser Ile Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu	
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20 25 30	
Lys Thr Lys Gly Val Asp Lys Thr Ile Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala	
35 40 45	
Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser	
50 55 60	
Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg	

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65          70          75          80
Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
                        85          90          95
Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
                        100        105        110
Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
                        115        120        125
His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile
                        130        135        140
Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
145          150          155          160
Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
                        165        170        175
Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ser Val
                        180        185        190
Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Xaa Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
195          200          205
Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Pro Gly
210          215          220
Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
225          230          235          240
Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
                        245        250        255
Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
260          265          270
Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile
275          280          285
Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala
290          295

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<210> 265

<211> 897

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (897)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 265

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attaaggttg ccaagtctgc tgccgaattg accgcaataa ttttggaaca agctggagggc 180
gcgggtctct ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatgcgaga 240
actgtttctg ctttagggaa tgcccttaac ggagcgttgc caggaaacagt tcaaatgctgc 300
caaagcttct tctctcacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaaa cgcaagaagg ggatgagggg 360
ctcacagcag atcttttgtt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctccggctgt gtctagcatc 420
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aaaatgctgg caaaaccggt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg atcttctgtt 540
agctatatta tggcggttaa ccatgcagcg tctgtgtgtg gtgctggact cgctatcagt 600
gcgnaaagag cagattgcga agccccgtgc gctcgattg cgagagaaga gtcgttactc 660
gaagtgccgg gagaggaaaa tgcttgcgag aagaaagtgc ctggagagaa agccaagacg 720
ttcacgcgca tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttggg atgcggttgc 780
gacgttttca aattggtgcc gctgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcgat tgtggctgct 840

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ggatgtacgt tcaactctgc aattattgga ttgtgcaactt tctgcgccag agcataa

897

<210> 266

<211> 298

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (1)...(298)

<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 266

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 20
Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Ile Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
 35
Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
 50          55          60
Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
 65          70          75          80
Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
 85          90          95
Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
100          105          110
Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
115          120          125
His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile
130          135
Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
145          150          155          160
Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
165          170          175
Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val
180          185          190
Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Xaa Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
195          200          205
Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Pro Gly
210          215          220
Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
225          230          235          240
Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
245          250          255
Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
260          265          270          275
Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile
280          285
Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala
290          295

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<210> 267

<211> 680

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 267

tctatatcca	tattgatag	aaaaaacgtc	gcagaaagat	tttagctatg	acgtttatcc	60
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gttccttacg	ttcagagaag	gattttgtcg	cgttagttgg	taaagtttta	gctgataacg	180
tagttgatgc	ggattcttca	ttagtttacg	ggaaagctgg	agagaagcta	agtactgcta	240
tgctaaaaac	catcttagat	acgggagtc	aatctttgaa	gattgctggt	ggcgagatg	300
aaaatcaccc	aattattaag	atgctcgcaa	aagatcctac	ggattcttac	gaagctgctc	360
ttaaagattt	ttatcgaga	ttacgaccaa	gagagcctgc	aacttttagc	aatgctcgat	420
ccacaattat	gcgtttatcc	ttcgatgcta	aacgttataa	tttagggcgc	gttggacgtt	480
ataaattaaa	taaaaaatta	ggcttcccat	tagacgacga	aacattatct	caagtgaact	540
tgagaaaaga	agatgttatc	ggcgcttga	aattattgat	tcgtttcgga	atgggagatg	600
agaagacatc	tatcgatgat	attgaccatt	tggcaaacgc	acgagttcgc	tctgttgag	660
aactaattca	gaatcactgt					680

<210> 268

<211> 359

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 268

cttatgttct	ggagaatgtt	gcaacaacat	attaatcgaa	ccagctctct	ctagtaacat	60
agaacccaag	cccttttgag	aaaaaacctg	tacttcgcat	cccttagcca	ttgttggaat	120
agctcctaac	aaagagctaa	tttttctctc	ttcctgtgtt	ttctgaggcg	ctgtggactc	180
taaatcatagc	aagtgtctct	ggaacacctc	atcaacaatc	gcttgtccta	gattagggtat	240
agagactgtc	tctccatcaa	ttaaatggag	tttcaaagta	atatccctct	ccgtccctcc	300
atcacagaag	tctatgaaag	ctatctgatt	ccatcgagca	gaaatgtatg	gggaaatac	359

<210> 269

<211> 124

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 269

gatcgaatca	attgaggggag	ctcattaaca	agaatagctg	cagtttctct	gcgttctctt	60
ggaataacaa	gaaataggta	atcggtacca	ttgatagaac	gaacacgaca	aatcgagaa	120
ggtt						124

<210> 270

<211> 219

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 270

gattcctgtt	ggcctagtaa	taatacgttg	gatttcccat	aactcacttg	tttatcctgc	60
ataagagcac	ggatacgctt	atagtggta	tagacggcaa	ccgaaatcgt	tttttccgcg	120
cgctcttgct	caatgacata	agagtcgatg	tggcgtttga	tttcttttag	gggttaacact	180
ctcagacttg	ttggagagct	tgtggaagat	gttgcgatc			219

<210> 271

<211> 511

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(511)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 271
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 tgttatcagat agcttgggtt ccagagaact gacaagtccc gctacattga gagaatgtaa 180
 cctgttctcc atagatagct cctcctacta cacctgaata agttggtgtt gctggagatg 240
 atggtgctgc tgctgcggct gcttgtaggg aagcagcagc tgcagcaggt gctgaagctg 300
 ttgttgcgac tectgtggat gaggagtctt cttgtgtt cgagaaaagag aagcctgatt 360
 tcagattaga aatatattaca gttttagcat gtaagcctcc accttctttc ccaacaaggt 420
 tctctgttac agataaaggag actagangca tctagtttta aagatttttt acagcagata 480
 cctccacctta tctctgtagc ggagtcttca g 511

<210> 272
 <211> 598
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 272
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 ctctggctca aactcggata cctcaaaaac agttccagtc acagctaaag gcgggtgggtc 120
 ttatactgat aagaatcttt cgattactaa catcacagga attatcgaaa ttgcaaatata 180
 caaagcgaca gatgttggag gtgggtgctta cgtaaaagga acccttactt gtaaaaactc 240
 tcacgctcta caatttttga aaaactcttc cgataaaciaa ggtggaggaa tctacggaga 300
 agacaacatc accctatcta atttgacagg gaagactcta ttccaagaga atactgccaa 360
 aaaaagagggc ggtggactct tcataaaaag tacagataaa gctcttacia tgacaggact 420
 ggatagtttc tgtttaatta ataacacatc agaaaaaacat ggtgggtggga gcctttgtta 480
 ccaaagaaat ctctcagact tacacctctt gatgtggaaa caattccagg aatcacgctt 540
 gtacatgggtg aaacagtcct tactggcaat aaatctacag gaggtaatgg tggaggggc 598

<210> 273
 <211> 126
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 273
 ggatccgaat tcggcagcag atgagcctta tagtttaaca aaagcttctc acattccttc 60
 gatagctttt tattagcgtt ttttagcctc ctaatgagat ctctctgttc gtaacaaata 120
 cgagag 126

<210> 274
 <211> 264
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 274
 ggatccgaat tcggcagcag ctcttttaaa tcttaattac aaaaagacaa attaatccaa 60
 tttttcaaaa aagaattttt acattaatgt ttgtaaaaaa acaatattta ttctaaaaata 120
 ataaccatag ttacggggga atctctttca tggttttatt tagagctcat caacctaggc 180
 atacgcctaa aacatttctt ttgaaagtgc accattcggt ctccgataag catcctcaaa 240
 ttgctaagaac tatgtggatt acgg 264

ggatccgaagt	tccggcacgag	aactactgag	caaattgggt	atccaaactc	ctctttacga	60
aagaaaaaaca	gaaggcattc	tccataccaa	tatgttgttc	atcgacaata	aaactcccaat	120
ctttggtctt	gctacattgga	ggcgttggtg	tatgtataaa	ctttttgaag	accattctcat	180
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acaaaatagt	tcctattctgt	ccccagatga	cgctgtctacg	gcccctactc	cttcaagtag	300
acctactaca	caagatatac	attctgtatg	cgaaacaacg	agtagcacgc	agcaagctat	360
ccctatcgaa	aaataagatt	acgttcaaaa	aacgcacaca	aacacaca		407

<210> 279
 <211> 351
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 279
 ctcggtgcgc ttacaggagg ctgtatcct ttaaaataga gtttttctta tgaccccatg 60
 tggcgatagg ccgggtctag cgcgatag agaaatctg gttgggtttt gtccctgagg 120
 ggatcgata ctttttcaaa gtagtgcctc cgtatcgatt atctggaggc tcttatgtct 180
 ttttttcata ctagaaaaa taagcttctc ctacaggagg tcttggtgtt agcaggctgt 240
 ttcttaatat acagctgttc ctctagtcga ggaaatcaac ccgctgatga gacatctat 300
 gtctgtgcta tgaatcgcat gatttgtgat tctcgtgccg aattcggatc c 351

<210> 280
 <211> 522
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 280
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 agaagatctt tcggaagtct ctggagaaga ttttcgagga ttgaaaaatt cgttcgatga 120
 tgattctctt tctgacgaaa ttctcgatgc gctcacaagt aaattttctg atccccaat 180
 aaaggatcta gctcttgatt atctaattca aatagctccc tctgatggga aaccttaagt 240
 cgctctcatt caggcaaaagc atcaactgat gagccagaat cctcaggcga ttgttggagg 300
 acgcaatggt ctgttagctt cagaaacctt tgcttcgaga gcaaatatcat ctcttcac 360
 gcttcgctcc ttatatctcc aagtaacctc atccccctct aattgcgcta attacatca 420
 aatgcttgc ttttactgc catcagagaa aaccgctggt atggagtctc tagtgaatgg 480
 catggtagca gattttaaact cggaggggccc ttcatttct cc 522

<210> 281
 <211> 577
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 281
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 ccagcttatt ctagaaaagt tgggagatca aattcttggt ggaattgctg atactattgt 120
 tgatagtaca gtccaaagata ttttagacaa aatcacacaa gaccttctc taggtttgtt 180
 gaagactttt aacaacttcc caatcactaa taaaattcaa tgcaacgggt tactactcc 240
 caggaacatt gaaactttat taggaggaac tgaatagga aaattcacag tcacacccaa 300
 aagctctggg agcatgttct tagtctcagc agatattatt gcatcaagaa tgggaaggcg 360
 cgttgttcta gctttggtac gagaaggtga ttctaagccc tacgcgatta gttatggata 420
 ctcatcagcg gtctctaatt tatgtagtct aagaaccaga attattaata caggattgac 480
 tccgacaacg tattcattac gtgtaggcgg tttagaaagc ggtgtgggtat ggttaatgac 540
 cttttctaatt ggcaatgata ttttaggaat aacaaat 577

<210> 282
 <211> 607
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 282
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 tgtgtgcgtg tgaaccgctt cttcaaaagc ttgtcttaaa agatattgct tcgcttccgg 120

attagtacc	tggttaaaaa	tgctagaac	aatattattc	ccaaccaagc	tctctgcggt	180
gctgaaaaaa	cctaaattca	aaagaatgac	tcgcccgtca	tcttcagaaa	gacgatccga	240
cttcacataat	togatgtctt	tccccatggg	gatctctgta	gggagccagt	tatttgcgca	300
gccattcaaa	taatgttccc	aagcccattt	gtacttaata	ggaacaagtt	ggttgacatc	360
gacctgggtg	cagttcacta	gacgcttgct	atttagatta	acgcgtttct	gttttccatc	420
taaaaatatct	gcttgcataa	gaaccgttaa	ttttattggt	aatttatatg	attaattact	480
gacatgcttc	acacctctct	tccaaagaac	agacagggtg	tctcttcgct	ctttcaacaa	540
taattccctgc	cgaagcagac	ttattcttca	tccaacgagg	ctgaattcct	ctcttattaa	600
tatctac						607

<210> 283

<211> 1077

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 283

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caatcgaaac	teaattgtgc	agagcatgtg	aagactccaa	tgcaggaata	atccccctcat	120
ttctagttag	caggaaaaaa	gctcgtaacg	cctcttcac	ggtggctaata	gtataaaaagg	180
ctcgtcctga	ctcatgcatt	tcggcatgat	ctggcccacg	tgaaggataa	tctaatccag	240
cggaaatgga	gtgagtttgt	aatacttgct	catcgtcctc	ttgaagaaga	tacgaataaa	300
atccgtggaa	tactccagggt	cgccctgttg	caaaacgtgc	tcgatgtttt	cctgaagaaa	360
tgcccagctc	tcccccttcc	actccaatta	attggacttt	tggattcggg	ataaaatgat	420
ggaaaaatcc	ataagcgttg	gagccacctc	cgatacatgc	aatcagaata	tcaggatctc	480
ttcctgcaac	tgcatggatt	tgctctttca	cttcagcgct	tataacagac	tgaaaaaatc	540
gaacgatata	gggataaggt	aaaggtccta	aggccgatcc	taagcaatag	tgagtaaatg	600
agtggtgtgt	tgcccaatct	tgtagagctt	gattaaactgc	atctttgagt	ccacaagatc	660
cttttgttca	agaaacgact	tcagcaccta	aaaagcgcat	tttctctaca	tttgggtttc	720
gtcgttccac	atcttttgct	cccatgtata	ctacacaact	taatcctaga	taagcacacg	780
ctgtgtgctg	tgctactcca	tggtgtcccg	caactgtttc	agctacaaac	cgtgttttcc	840
caagatatct	agcaagcaaa	cactgaccaa	gagcattatt	cagtttatgt	gtcctctgat	900
gcaaaagatc	ttcgcggtta	agaaatactc	tagggccatc	aatagctcga	gcaaaattct	960
taacttcagt	cagaggagtt	tgctccccg	catagttttt	caaaaataca	tctagttcag	1020
ataaaaaact	ttgctgagtt	ttgagaatct	cccattccgc	ttttagattc	tgtatag	1077

<210> 284

<211> 407

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 284

ggatccgaat	tcggcacgag	aactactgag	caaatggggt	atccaaactc	ctctttacga	60
aagaaaaaca	gaaggcatct	tcataccaa	gatttggtgc	atcgacaata	aaactccaat	120
ctttggctct	gctaactgga	ggggtgctgg	tatgattaaa	aactttgaag	acctatttcat	180
ccttcgcccac	attacagaga	cacagcttca	ggcctttatg	gacgtctggt	ctctctaga	240
aacaaatagc	tcctatctgt	ccccagagag	cgtgcttacg	gccccactgc	cttcaagtag	300
acctactca	caagatacac	attctgatga	cgaacaaccg	agtaccagcc	agcaagctat	360
ccgtatgaga	aaataggatt	agggaacaa	aacgacagca	aaccaca		407

<210> 285

<211> 802

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 285

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tggaaaaaaa gaattctgctg aattcgaaaa gatgaaaaac caattctcta acagcatggg 180
gaagatggag gaagaactgt ctctatctta ttccaagctc caagacgacg attacatgga 240
aggtctatcc gagaccgcag ctgcgcgaatt aagaaaaaaa ttccgaagatc tatctgcaga 300
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gcaaaagatt atggaagaag tgaaaaaaagc ttctgaaact gtgcgtattc aagaaggctt 420
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tgctgttatt aaagttcttg atgattcttt tcaaaataat taacatgcga agctagccga 540
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cgagtttcaa ggaaatggag ctactcttct ttccggaggt gaagagatcg aggaagcaaa 660
aacggcacac atcacattct tagataatga aaaatatgct aaacatttaa aatcatcgga 720
agctggcgct atcatcatat ctggaacaca gtttcaaaaa tatcgagact tgaataaaaa 780
ctttcttacc actctcgagt ct 802

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<210> 286

<211> 588

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 286

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aaggctcttc aataaggaag ttaattgtaag aggccttttt attgcttttc gtaaggtagt 120
attgcaacccg caccgcgattg aatgatacgc aagccatttc catcatgaaa aagaaccctt 180
ggacaaaaat acaaggaggg ttactctcta accagaaaaa gggagagtta gtttccatgg 240
gttttctcta tatacacccg ttccacacaa ttaggagccg cgtctagtat ttggaataca 300
aattgtcccc aagcgaattt tgttctctgt tcaggagatt ctctaatgt ttctgtcagc 360
catccgccta tggttaacgca attagctgta gtaggaaagt caactccaaa cagggtcagag 420
aaatcagaaa gctcataggt gccctgcagca ataacaacat tcttctctga gtgagcgaa 480
tggttaaaaag atgggcgatt atgagctacc tcatcagaga ctattttaaa tagatcattt 540
tggttaatca atctctctat agaccctat tcatcaatga taatctcg 588

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<210> 287

<211> 489

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)... (489)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 287

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acaagtagct gttatgtatg gttctagttg cttactgcgc gccgtggcgc atttagcgaa 120
aaatgattct tctattcaag tacgcatac tgcctatcgt gctgcagccg tgttggagat 180
acaagatctt gtgcctcatt tacgagttgt agtccaaaat acacaattag atggaacgga 240
aagaagagaa gcttggagat ctttatgtgt tcttactcgg cctcatagtg ttgtattaac 300
tggtcatagat caagctttta tgacctgtga gatgttaaag gaatatcctg aaaagtgtac 360
ggaagaacag attcgtacat tattggctgc agatcatcca gaagtgcagg tagctacttt 420
acagatcatt ctgagaggag gtgagagtatt ccggtcatct tctataatgg aatcggttct 480
cgtgcgcgnt 489

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<210> 288

<211> 191

<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 288
ggatccgaat tcaggatatg ctgttggggt atcaataaaa aggggttttc cattttttaa 60
gacgactttg tagataaacg taggagctgt agcaataata tcgagatcaa attctctaga 120
gattctctca aagatgattt ctaagtgcag cagtcctaaa aatccacagc ggaacccaaa 180
tccgagagag t 191

<210> 289
<211> 515
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 289
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cttctgcggt gccttaacga aatggctctt tgcattttgg acatattacc ggtgcttatt 120
tgcttcgaga tgtttatgcg cggttttcaga gactacaagg caaagaggtt ttgtatat 180
tggtgttctga tgaatacggg atcgcaatta cccttaatgc agagttggca ggcattgggt 240
atcaagaata tgcgacatg tatcataagc ttcataaaga tacottcaag aaattgggaa 300
ttctctgtaga ttctcttttc agaactacga acgcttatca tctgtctatt gtgcaagatt 360
tctatcgaaa cttgcaggaa cgcggactgg tagagaatca ggtgaccgaa cagctgtatt 420
ctgaggaaga agggaaagtt tttagcgacc gttatgttgt aggtacttgt cccaagtgtg 480
ggtttgtagc agctcgagga gatgagtgtc agcag 515

<210> 290
<211> 522
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 290
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tgccattcac tagaaaactc ataacagcgg ttttctctga tggcgagtaa gaagcaagca 120
tttgatgtaa attagcgcaa ttagaggggg atgaggttac ttggaataat aaggagcgaa 180
gcgatgaaag agatgtattt gctctggaag caaaggttgc tgaagctaac agaacttgc 240
gtcctccaac aatcgctga ggattctggc tcatcagttg atgctttgccc cgatgagag 300
cggaacttaag ttcccatca gaggagacta tttgaattag ataatacaga gctatagatcct 360
ttattgtggg atcagaaaat ttacttgtga gcgcacgag aatttcgtca gaagaagaat 420
catcatcgaa cgaatttttc aatcctcgaa aatctctcc agagacttcg gaaagatctt 480
ctgtgaaacg atcttcaaga ggagtatcgc ctttttccyc tg 522

<210> 291
<211> 1002
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 291
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gccaaagaac cagcggctgt cagctccttt gctcagaaa ggatttattg tattcaacaa 120
ttttttacaa accctgggaa taagttagca aagtttgtag gggcaacaaa aagtttagat 180
aaatgcttta agctaagtaa ggcggtttct gactgtgtcg taggatcgct ggaagaggcg 240
ggatgcacag gggacgcatt gacctccgag agaaacgccc aggttatgtt aaaaacaact 300
cgagaagttg ttgccttagc taatgtgctc aatggagctg ttccatctat cgtaaactcg 360
actcagaggt gttaccaata cacacgtcaa gccttcgagt taggaagcaa gacaaaagaa 420
agaaaaacgc ctggggagta tagtaaaatg ctattaaact gaggtgatta cctattggca 480

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gcttccaggg aagcttgtag ggcagtcggt gcaacgactt actcagcgac attcgggtgtt 540
ttacgtccgt taatgttaat caataaaact acagcaaaac cattcttaga caaagcgact 600
gtaggcaatt ttggcacggc tgttgctgga attatgacca ttaatcatat ggcaggagtt 660
gctggtgctg ttggcggaat cgcattagaa caaaagctgt tcaaacgtgc gaaggaatcc 720
ctatacaaat agagatgtgc cttagaaaac caacaatctc agttgagtgg ggacgtgatt 780
ctaagcgcgg aaaggggcatt acgtaaaaga cagcttgcta ctctaaaaag aaatgtttta 840
actcttcttg aaaaagcttt agagttggta gtggatggag tcaaacctcat tcctttaccg 900
attacagcgg ctgtctccgc tgcaatttct ggagccttga cgcagcatc cgcaggaatt 960
ggcttatata gcatatggca gaaaacaaga tctggcaaat aa 1002

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<210> 292
<211> 333
<212> PRT
<213> Chlamydia

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<400> 292
Met Ala Thr Asn Ala Ile Arg Ser Ala Gly Ser Ala Ala Ser Lys Met
1 5 10 15
Leu Leu Pro Val Ala Lys Glu Pro Ala Ala Val Ser Ser Phe Ala Gln
20 25 30
Lys Gly Ile Tyr Cys Ile Gln Gln Phe Phe Thr Asn Pro Gly Asn Lys
35 40 45
Leu Ala Lys Phe Val Gly Ala Thr Lys Ser Leu Asp Lys Cys Phe Lys
50 55 60
Leu Ser Lys Ala Val Ser Asp Cys Val Val Gly Ser Leu Glu Glu Ala
65 70 75 80
Gly Cys Thr Gly Asp Ala Leu Thr Ser Ala Arg Asn Ala Gln Gly Met
85 90 95
Leu Lys Thr Thr Arg Glu Val Val Ala Leu Ala Asn Val Leu Asn Gly
100 105 110
Ala Val Pro Ser Ile Val Asn Ser Thr Gln Arg Cys Tyr Gln Tyr Thr
115 120 125
Arg Gln Ala Phe Glu Leu Gly Ser Lys Thr Lys Glu Arg Lys Thr Pro
130 135 140
Gly Glu Tyr Ser Lys Met Leu Leu Thr Arg Gly Asp Tyr Leu Leu Ala
145 150 155 160
Ala Ser Arg Glu Ala Cys Thr Ala Val Gly Ala Thr Thr Tyr Ser Ala
165 170 175
Thr Phe Gly Val Leu Arg Pro Leu Met Leu Ile Asn Lys Leu Thr Ala
180 185 190
Lys Pro Phe Leu Asp Lys Ala Thr Val Gly Asn Phe Gly Thr Ala Val
195 200 205
Ala Gly Ile Met Thr Ile Asn His Met Ala Gly Val Ala Gly Ala Val
210 215 220
Gly Gly Ile Ala Leu Glu Gln Lys Leu Phe Lys Arg Ala Lys Glu Ser
225 230 235 240
Leu Tyr Asn Glu Arg Cys Ala Leu Glu Asn Gln Gln Ser Gln Leu Ser
245 250 255
Gly Asp Val Ile Leu Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Leu Arg Lys Glu His Val
260 265 270
Ala Thr Leu Lys Arg Asn Val Leu Thr Leu Leu Glu Lys Ala Leu Glu
275 280 285
Leu Val Val Asp Gly Val Lys Leu Ile Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Val Ala
290 295 300
Cys Ser Ala Ala Ile Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ala Ala Ser Ala Gly Ile

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305 310 315 320
 Gly Leu Tyr Ser Ile Trp Gln Lys Thr Lys Ser Gly Lys
 325 330

<210> 293
 <211> 7
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 293
 tgcaatc

7

<210> 294
 <211> 196
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 294
 Thr Met Gly Ser Leu Val Gly Arg Gln Ala Pro Asp Phe Ser Gly Lys
 5 10 15
 Ala Val Val Cys Gly Glu Glu Lys Glu Ile Ser Leu Ala Asp Phe Arg
 20 25 30
 Gly Lys Tyr Val Val Leu Phe Phe Tyr Pro Lys Asp Phe Thr Tyr Val
 35 40 45
 Cys Pro Thr Glu Leu His Ala Phe Gln Asp Arg Leu Val Asp Phe Glu
 50 55 60
 Glu His Gly Ala Val Val Leu Gly Cys Ser Val Asp Asp Ile Glu Thr
 65 70 75 80
 His Ser Arg Trp Leu Thr Val Ala Arg Asp Ala Gly Gly Ile Glu Gly
 85 90 95
 Thr Glu Tyr Pro Leu Leu Ala Asp Pro Ser Phe Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala
 100 105 110
 Phe Gly Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr Phe
 115 120 125
 Leu Ile Asp Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg His Ala Val Ile Asn Asp Leu
 130 135 140
 Pro Leu Gly Arg Ser Ile Asp Glu Glu Leu Arg Ile Leu Asp Ser Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Ile Phe Phe Glu Asn His Gly Met Val Cys Pro Ala Asn Trp Arg Ser
 165 170 175
 Gly Glu Arg Gly Met Val Pro Ser Glu Glu Gly Leu Lys Glu Tyr Phe
 180 185 190
 Gln Thr Met Asp

195

<210> 295
 <211> 181
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 295

Lys Gly Gly Lys Met Ser Thr Thr Ile Ser Gly Asp Ala Ser Ser Leu
 5 10 15

Pro Leu Pro Thr Ala Ser Cys Val Glu Thr Lys Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser
 20 25 30

Thr Lys Gly Asn Thr Cys Ser Lys Ile Leu Asp Ile Ala Leu Ala Ile
 35 40 45

Val Gly Ala Leu Val Val Val Ala Gly Val Leu Ala Leu Val Leu Cys
 50 55 60

Ala Ser Asn Val Ile Phe Thr Val Ile Gly Ile Pro Ala Leu Ile Ile
 65 70 75 80

Gly Ser Ala Cys Val Gly Ala Gly Ile Ser Arg Leu Met Tyr Arg Ser
 85 90 95

Ser Tyr Ala Ser Leu Glu Ala Lys Asn Val Leu Ala Glu Gln Arg Leu
 100 105 110

Arg Asn Leu Ser Glu Glu Lys Asp Ala Leu Ala Ser Val Ser Phe Ile
 115 120 125

Asn Lys Met Phe Leu Arg Gly Leu Thr Asp Asp Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu
 130 135 140

Ala Lys Val Met Glu Phe Glu Ile Asp Cys Leu Asp Arg Leu Glu Lys
 145 150 155 160

Asn Glu Gln Ala Leu Leu Ser Asp Val Arg Leu Val Leu Ser Ser Tyr
 165 170 175

Thr Arg Trp Leu Asp
 180

<210> 296
 <211> 124
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 296

Ile Tyr Glu Val Met Asn Met Asp Leu Glu Thr Arg Arg Ser Phe Ala
 5 10 15

Val Gln Gln Gly His Tyr Gln Asp Pro Arg Ala Ser Asp Tyr Asp Leu
20 25 30

Pro Arg Ala Ser Asp Tyr Asp Leu Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Pro Thr Pro
35 40 45

Pro Leu Pro Ser Arg Tyr Gln Leu Gln Asn Met Asp Val Glu Ala Gly
50 55 60

Phe Arg Glu Ala Val Tyr Ala Ser Phe Val Ala Gly Met Tyr Asn Tyr
65 70 75 80

Val Val Thr Gln Pro Gln Glu Arg Ile Pro Asn Ser Gln Gln Val Glu
85 90 95

Gly Ile Leu Arg Asp Met Leu Thr Asn Gly Ser Gln Thr Phe Ser Asn
100 105 110

Leu Met Gln Arg Trp Asp Arg Glu Val Asp Arg Glu
115 120

<210> 297

<211> 488

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 297

Lys Gly Ser Leu Pro Ile Leu Gly Pro Phe Leu Asn Gly Lys Met Gly
5 10 15

Phe Trp Arg Thr Ser Ile Met Lys Met Asn Arg Ile Trp Leu Leu Leu
20 25 30

Leu Thr Phe Ser Ser Ala Ile His Ser Pro Val Arg Gly Glu Ser Leu
35 40 45

Val Cys Lys Asn Ala Leu Gln Asp Leu Ser Phe Leu Glu His Leu Leu
50 55 60

Gln Val Lys Tyr Ala Pro Lys Thr Trp Lys Glu Gln Tyr Leu Gly Trp
65 70 75 80

Asp Leu Val Gln Ser Ser Val Ser Ala Gln Gln Lys Leu Arg Thr Gln
85 90 95

Glu Asn Pro Ser Thr Ser Phe Cys Gln Gln Val Leu Ala Asp Phe Ile
100 105 110

Gly Gly Leu Asn Asp Phe His Ala Gly Val Thr Phe Phe Ala Ile Glu
115 120 125

Ser Ala Tyr Leu Pro Tyr Thr Val Gln Lys Ser Ser Asp Gly Arg Phe
130 135 140

Tyr Phe Val Asp Ile Met Thr Phe Ser Ser Glu Ile Arg Val Gly Asp
145 150 155 160

Glu Leu Leu Glu Val Asp Gly Ala Pro Val Gln Asp Val Leu Ala Thr
165 170 175

Leu Tyr Gly Ser Asn His Lys Gly Thr Ala Ala Glu Glu Ser Ala Ala
180 185 190

Leu Arg Thr Leu Phe Ser Arg Met Ala Ser Leu Gly His Lys Val Pro
195 200 205

Ser Gly Arg Thr Thr Leu Lys Ile Arg Arg Pro Phe Gly Thr Thr Arg
210 215 220

Glu Val Arg Val Lys Trp Arg Tyr Val Pro Glu Gly Val Gly Asp Leu
225 230 235 240

Ala Thr Ile Ala Pro Ser Ile Arg Ala Pro Gln Leu Gln Lys Ser Met
245 250 255

Arg Ser Phe Phe Pro Lys Lys Asp Asp Ala Phe His Arg Ser Ser Ser
260 265 270

Leu Phe Tyr Ser Pro Met Val Pro His Phe Trp Ala Glu Leu Arg Asn
275 280 285

His Tyr Ala Thr Ser Gly Leu Lys Ser Gly Tyr Asn Ile Gly Ser Thr
290 295 300

Asp Gly Phe Leu Pro Val Ile Gly Pro Val Ile Trp Glu Ser Glu Gly
305 310 315 320

Leu Phe Arg Ala Tyr Ile Ser Ser Val Thr Asp Gly Asp Gly Lys Ser
325 330 335

His Lys Val Gly Phe Leu Arg Ile Pro Thr Tyr Ser Trp Gln Asp Met
340 345 350

Glu Asp Phe Asp Pro Ser Gly Pro Pro Pro Trp Glu Glu Phe Ala Lys
355 360 365

Ile Ile Gln Val Phe Ser Ser Asn Thr Glu Ala Leu Ile Ile Asp Gln
370 375 380

Thr Asn Asn Pro Gly Gly Ser Val Leu Tyr Leu Tyr Ala Leu Leu Ser
385 390 395 400

Met Leu Thr Asp Arg Pro Leu Glu Leu Pro Lys His Arg Met Ile Leu
405 410 415

Thr Gln Asp Glu Val Val Asp Ala Leu Asp Trp Leu Thr Leu Leu Glu
420 425 430

Asn Val Asp Thr Asn Val Glu Ser Arg Leu Ala Leu Gly Asp Asn Met

<400> 299
His Gln Glu Ile Ala Asp Ser Pro Leu Val Lys Lys Ala Glu Glu Gln
5 10 15

Ile Asn Gln Ala Gln Gln Asp Ile Gln Thr Ile Thr Pro Ser Gly Leu
 20 25 30
 Asp Ile Pro Ile Val Gly Pro Ser Gly Ser Ala Ala Ser Ala Gly Ser
 35 40 45
 Ala Ala Gly Ala Leu Lys Ser Ser Asn Asn Ser Gly Arg Ile Ser Leu
 50 55 60
 Leu Leu Asp Asp Val Asp Asn Glu Met Ala Ala Ile Ala Met Gln Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Phe Arg Ser Met Ile Glu Gln Phe Asn Val Asn Asn Pro Ala Thr Ala
 85 90 95
 Lys Glu Leu Gln Ala Met Glu Ala Gln Leu Thr Ala Met Ser Asp Gln
 100 105 110
 Leu Val Gly Ala Asp Gly Glu Leu Pro Ala Glu Ile Gln Ala Ile Lys
 115 120 125
 Asp Ala Leu Ala Gln Ala Leu Lys Gln Pro Ser Ala Asp Gly Leu Ala
 130 135 140
 Thr Ala Met Gly Gln Val Ala Phe Ala Ala Lys Val Gly Gly Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Ala Gly Thr Ala Gly Thr Val Gln Met Asn Val Lys Gln Leu Tyr
 165 170 175
 Lys Thr Ala Phe Ser Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Tyr Ala Ala Ala Leu
 180 185 190
 Ser Asp Gly Tyr Ser Ala Tyr Lys Thr Leu Asn Ser Leu Tyr Ser Glu
 195 200 205
 Ser Arg Ser Gly Val Gln Ser Ala Ile Ser Gln Thr Ala Asn Pro Ala
 210 215 220
 Leu Ser Arg Ser Val Ser Arg Ser Gly Ile Glu Ser Gln Gly Arg Ser
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Asp Ala Ser Gln Arg Ala Ala Glu Thr Ile Val Arg Asp Ser Gln
 245 250 255
 Thr Leu Gly Asp Val Tyr Ser Arg Leu Gln Val Leu Asp Ser Leu Met
 260 265 270
 Ser Thr Ile Val Ser Asn Pro Gln Ala Asn Gln Glu Glu Ile Met Gln
 275 280 285
 Lys Leu Thr Ala Ser Ile Ser Lys Ala Pro Gln Phe Gly Tyr Pro Ala
 290 295 300
 Val Gln Asn Ser Val Asp Ser Leu Gln Lys Phe Ala Ala Gln Leu Glu

305 310 315 320
 Arg Glu Phe Val Asp Gly Glu Arg Ser Leu Ala Glu Ser Gln Glu Asn
 325 330 335
 Ala Phe Arg Lys Gln Pro Ala Phe Ile Gln Gln Val Leu Val Asn Ile
 340 345 350
 Ala Ser Leu Phe Ser Gly Tyr Leu Ser
 355 360

<210> 300
 <211> 207
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 300
 Ser Ser Lys Ile Val Ser Leu Cys Glu Gly Ala Val Ala Asp Ala Arg
 5 10 15
 Met Cys Lys Ala Glu Leu Ile Lys Lys Glu Ala Asp Ala Tyr Leu Phe
 20 25 30
 Cys Glu Lys Ser Gly Ile Tyr Leu Thr Lys Lys Glu Gly Ile Leu Ile
 35 40 45
 Pro Ser Ala Gly Ile Asp Glu Ser Asn Thr Asp Gln Pro Phe Val Leu
 50 55 60
 Tyr Pro Lys Asp Ile Leu Gly Ser Cys Asn Arg Ile Gly Glu Trp Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Arg Asn Tyr Phe Arg Val Lys Glu Leu Gly Val Ile Ile Thr Asp Ser
 85 90 95
 His Thr Thr Pro Met Arg Arg Gly Val Leu Gly Ile Gly Leu Cys Trp
 100 105 110
 Tyr Gly Phe Ser Pro Leu His Asn Tyr Ile Gly Ser Leu Asp Cys Phe
 115 120 125
 Gly Arg Pro Leu Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Asn Leu Val Asp Ala Leu Ala
 130 135 140
 Val Ala Ala Val Val Cys Met Gly Glu Gly Asn Glu Gln Thr Pro Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Val Ile Glu Gln Ala Pro Asn Met Val Tyr His Ser Tyr Pro Thr
 165 170 175
 Ser Arg Glu Glu Tyr Cys Ser Leu Arg Ile Asp Glu Thr Glu Asp Leu
 180 185 190
 Tyr Gly Pro Phe Leu Gln Ala Val Thr Trp Ser Gln Glu Lys Lys

195

200

205

<210> 301
 <211> 183
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 301
 Ile Pro Pro Ala Pro Arg Gly His Pro Gln Ile Glu Val Thr Phe Asp
 5 10 15
 Ile Asp Ala Asn Gly Ile Leu His Val Ser Ala Lys Asp Ala Ala Ser
 20 25 30
 Gly Arg Glu Gln Lys Ile Arg Ile Glu Ala Ser Ser Gly Leu Lys Glu
 35 40 45
 Asp Glu Ile Gln Gln Met Ile Arg Asp Ala Glu Leu His Lys Glu Glu
 50 55 60
 Asp Lys Gln Arg Lys Glu Ala Ser Asp Val Lys Asn Glu Ala Asp Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Met Ile Phe Arg Ala Glu Lys Ala Val Lys Asp Tyr His Asp Lys Ile
 85 90 95
 Pro Ala Glu Leu Val Lys Glu Ile Glu Glu His Ile Glu Lys Val Arg
 100 105 110
 Gln Ala Ile Lys Glu Asp Ala Ser Thr Thr Ala Ile Lys Ala Ala Ser
 115 120 125
 Asp Glu Leu Ser Thr Arg Met Gln Lys Ile Gly Glu Ala Met Gln Ala
 130 135 140
 Gln Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Asn Ala Gln Gly Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Asn Ile Asn Ser Glu Asp Leu Lys Lys His Ser Phe Ser Thr Arg
 165 170 175
 Pro Pro Ala Gly Gly Ser Ala
 180

<210> 302
 <211> 232
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 302
 Met Thr Lys His Gly Lys Arg Ile Arg Gly Ile Gln Glu Thr Tyr Asp
 5 10 15

Leu Ala Lys Ser Tyr Ser Leu Gly Glu Ala Ile Asp Ile Leu Lys Gln
20 25 30

Cys Pro Thr Val Arg Phe Asp Gln Thr Val Asp Val Ser Val Lys Leu
35 40 45

Gly Ile Asp Pro Arg Lys Ser Asp Gln Gln Ile Arg Gly Ser Val Ser
50 55 60

Leu Pro His Gly Thr Gly Lys Val Leu Arg Ile Leu Val Phe Ala Ala
65 70 75 80

Gly Asp Lys Ala Ala Glu Ala Ile Glu Ala Gly Ala Asp Phe Val Gly
85 90 95

Ser Asp Asp Leu Val Glu Lys Ile Lys Gly Gly Trp Val Asp Phe Asp
100 105 110

Val Ala Val Ala Thr Pro Asp Met Met Arg Glu Val Gly Lys Leu Gly
115 120 125

Lys Val Leu Gly Pro Arg Asn Leu Met Pro Thr Pro Lys Ala Gly Thr
130 135 140

Val Thr Thr Asp Val Val Lys Thr Ile Ala Glu Leu Arg Lys Gly Lys
145 150 155 160

Ile Glu Phe Lys Ala Asp Arg Ala Gly Val Cys Asn Val Gly Val Ala
165 170 175

Lys Leu Ser Phe Asp Ser Ala Gln Ile Lys Glu Asn Val Glu Ala Leu
180 185 190

Cys Ala Ala Leu Val Lys Ala Lys Pro Ala Thr Ala Lys Gly Gln Tyr
195 200 205

Leu Val Asn Phe Thr Ile Ser Ser Thr Met Gly Pro Gly Val Thr Val
210 215 220

Asp Thr Arg Glu Leu Ile Ala Leu
225 230

<210> 303

<211> 238

<212> PRT

<213> chlamydia

<400> 303

Ile Asn Ser Lys Leu Glu Thr Lys Asn Leu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Leu Lys
5 10 15

Ile Lys Lys Ser Phe Lys Met Gly Asn Ser Gly Phe Tyr Leu Tyr Asn
20 25 30

Thr Gln Asn Cys Val Phe Ala Asp Asn Ile Lys Val Gly Gln Met Thr
 35 40 45
 Glu Pro Leu Lys Asp Gln Gln Ile Ile Leu Gly Thr Thr Ser Thr Pro
 50 55 60
 Val Ala Ala Lys Met Thr Ala Ser Asp Gly Ile Ser Leu Thr Val Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Asn Asn Pro Ser Thr Asn Ala Ser Ile Thr Ile Gly Leu Asp Ala Glu
 85 90 95
 Lys Ala Tyr Gln Leu Ile Leu Glu Lys Leu Gly Asp Gln Ile Leu Gly
 100 105 110
 Gly Ile Ala Asp Thr Ile Val Asp Ser Thr Val Gln Asp Ile Leu Asp
 115 120 125
 Lys Ile Thr Thr Asp Pro Ser Leu Gly Leu Leu Lys Ala Phe Asn Asn
 130 135 140
 Phe Pro Ile Thr Asn Lys Ile Gln Cys Asn Gly Leu Phe Thr Pro Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Asn Ile Glu Thr Leu Leu Gly Gly Thr Glu Ile Gly Lys Phe Thr Val
 165 170 175
 Thr Pro Lys Ser Ser Gly Ser Met Phe Leu Val Ser Ala Asp Ile Ile
 180 185 190
 Ala Ser Arg Met Glu Gly Gly Val Val Leu Ala Leu Val Arg Glu Gly
 195 200 205
 Asp Ser Lys Pro Tyr Ala Ile Ser Tyr Gly Tyr Ser Ser Gly Val Pro
 210 215 220
 Asn Leu Cys Ser Leu Arg Thr Arg Ile Ile Asn Thr Gly Leu
 225 230 235